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France Presses the U.S. To Intervene in Bosnia

Paris Seeks Military Steps Against Serbs And Will Raise Issue at NATO Summit

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Determined that the war in the former Yugoslavia should not be overlooked at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels on Monday, France is pressing the United States to join Western Europe in a more direct military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Senior French officials have specifically urged the United States to help relieve Serbian pressure on the Muslim enclaves of Tuzla and Srebrenica. But they have also warned Washington that the credibility of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is increasingly at stake in Bosnia.

Even though the conflict is not formally on the agenda of the Brussels summit meeting, the officials said, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur intend to raise the issue when they meet with President Bill Clinton and other NATO leaders next week.

"We will ask the United States to intervene and help us so that this war does not extend to the south of Europe and throughout the Balkans," Defense Minister François Léotard said Monday, echoing new French alarm about the deterioration of the situation in Bosnia.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said it was essential for the United Nations role to be reinforced and better defined. He also endorsed the view of General Jean Cot, the French officer who commands United Nations troops in former Yugoslavia, that the force was ill-equipped to act effectively.

But while Britain and Canada have recently warned that they may soon withdraw troops they have assigned to the peacekeeping force, France is now playing down reports that it might pull out its 6,000 soldiers.

"No one would understand if we were to leave Sarajevo now, in winter," Mr. Juppé said. Nonetheless, for the first time in many months, France seems eager to involve the United States again in a conflict that the Clinton administration was happy to treat as a European problem. Britain, Spain and the Netherlands are also reportedly hoping Washington will take on a larger role in the crisis.

The Dutch foreign minister, Pieter Kooymans, said Wednesday that he and the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, had told Mr. Clinton during a visit to the White House the day before that the former Yugoslavia was a problem that affected the entire Atlantic alliance and not just Europe.

Mr. Kooymans said the Muslim-led Bosnian government was more likely to accept a peace agreement if assured that American forces would participate in a peacekeeping force.

"There is also the symbolic value of the American presence as a deterrent in effect to aggressors," he said. "That was the message we gave to President Clinton."

But Mr. Kooymans said that Mr. Clinton See BOSNIA, Page 2



ATHENS'S TURN AT HELM — European Commission members assembling Wednesday in Athens as Greece took over the European Union presidency. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, first row, fourth from left, joined them. At a press conference, he touched on Greece's foreign policy differences with the rest of the bloc, referring to problems with Turkey and Macedonia.

Bentsen Issues a Warning On Letting the Yen Slide

Resilient Dollar Maintains Value Japanese Firms See Ray of Hope

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Wednesday that the Japanese currency should not be allowed to slide indefinitely.

The dollar weakened to 112.35 yen shortly after Mr. Bentsen spoke, compared with 112.65 yen when trading ended Tuesday. But it later rebounded to stand at 113.025 yen at the end of the American trading day. The U.S. currency also rose to 1.7400 Deutsche marks from 1.7355 DM on Tuesday.

The dollar began recovering in late London trading after Mr. Bentsen's comments knocked it down from a nine-month high against the yen.

"Allowing the yen to slide is not an acceptable way out of recession for Japan," Mr. Bentsen said in a speech to the Brookings Institute, a Washington-based research organization. He also said that the United States still wanted to see Japan's trade surplus "reduced significantly."

Mr. Bentsen said the administration of President Bill Clinton would keep pushing Japan to open markets to U.S. exporters.

In his first economic policy address of 1994, the Treasury secretary also reviewed the administration's achievements of last year, heralding the North American Free Trade Agreement and the completion of the Uruguay Round.

See BENTSEN, Page 10

TOKYO — When the U.S. dollar had sunk to near 100 yen last year, officials of Toyota Motor Corp. warned that the company might have its first operating loss ever.

But, fortunately for Toyota, the dollar recovered. This allowed the automaker's president, Tetsuro Toyoda, to say recently that the company now expects a small operating profit for the financial year that ends March 31.

After a year in which the rising yen struck fear into Japan's leading industries — as prices of their exports rose along with the currency — the yen is in retreat. The strengthening of the dollar against it could mean improved profits for Japan's automobile and electronics giants and perhaps the start of a slow recovery for the stagnant Japanese economy, according to economists and company officials.

In Tokyo trading Wednesday, the dollar closed at 113.12 yen, down 0.15 yen from Tuesday's close, but substantially above the low of just above 100 yen reached last summer, and from 106 yen only a month ago. It was quoted in New York late Wednesday at 112.85 yen.

The dollar has been gaining because the U.S. economy appears to be getting stronger, especially compared with the Japanese economy. The changing trade situation is also helping.

Last year, the yen rose in part because U.S. officials had indicated they would like to see a See YEN, Page 12

Coming Soon: 'Universal Studios Japan'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The entertainment conglomerate MCA Inc. will build a Japanese version of its Universal Studios theme parks by 1999 in Osaka, Japan's second-largest city, the company and city officials said Wednesday.

The theme park, to be called "Universal Studios Japan," will be modeled after a similar venture in Florida, and will be based on films from Universal Studios, including "Jurassic Park" and "E.T.," many of which were major hits in Japan.

The park, to be built with Japanese partners, would be the first major by-product of the acquisition of MCA in 1990 by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which is based in Osaka. Matsushita, the world's largest consumer electronics maker, paid \$6.2 billion for MCA in the largest purchase ever of an U.S. company by a foreign corporation.

MCA did not disclose how much it was investing in the project, but industry estimates were as high as \$2 billion.

The other members of the consortium that will develop the park include the city of Osaka, Osaka Gas Co., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Sumitomo Corp., Nishin Steel Co., Hitachi Zosen Corp. and Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co.

Rank Organization PLC, MCA's joint venture partner in Universal Studios Florida, may also participate, MCA said. Rank said it had the right to join the deal under a previous agreement with MCA on developing future theme parks, but was under no obligation to do so.

Both American movies and theme parks do tremendous business in Japan. Unlike its troubled European counterpart, Tokyo Disneyland has been booming since it opened in 1983.

Osaka city officials said the park would be built on a 56-hectare (140-acre) former industrial site near Osaka Bay. Osaka is about 400 kilometers (245 miles) southwest of Tokyo, a three-hour ride by bullet train.

The Osaka Bay area is the focus of a major redevelopment drive, which includes the new Kansai International Airport built on an artificial island and scheduled to open in September this year after several delays.

For a six-month feasibility study of the project, a committee is to be set up in January among the Osaka city government, MCA and landowners, including Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Sumitomo Corp. and Matsushita.

Universal said the park would be modeled after its Universal Studios theme park in Florida. The park in Japan will feature theme rides, shows and attractions as well as motion picture and television production facilities.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AFX)

Kiosk

Metallgesellschaft Seeking a Bailout

Metallgesellschaft AG, whose finances were reported Wednesday to be in even worse shape than previously thought, said it was seeking to raise 3.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.84 billion) in fresh equity and credits.

The troubled German metals group said after a meeting with its creditor banks that the capital-raising plan was met with a "positive" response. But the company would not say whether or when the banks would accept the plan. (Page 9)

Bonn-Tehran Tension

Germany on Wednesday warned the government of Iran that it would become further isolated from the West if it carried out a death sentence against a German engineer convicted of spying for Iraq. (Page 2)

General News

The Clintons' own roles in the probe of a failed Arkansas thrift run deep. Page 3.

Health/Science

The discovery of tin in Turkey solves a Bronze-Age puzzle. Page 7.

Book Review

Bridge. Page 7.

Crossword

Page 16.

WEDDING TRANSPORT

Marriage got this Vietnamese woman out of a Hong Kong detention center. Transported in a prison van. A Hong Kong newspaper said 375 such illegal immigrants married, often to older men they barely knew, for their freedom last year.

Newsstand Prices

Bohemia	0.800 DM	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Cyprus	0.2100	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Orman	1,000 Riols
Finland	0.085	Qatar	3.00 Riols
Gibraltar	0.085	Rep. Ireland	7.00 P.
Great Britain	0.085	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Egypt	0.085	South Africa	0.085 R.
Jordan	0.085	U.A.E.	0.085 Dirh
Kenya	0.085	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10
Kuwait	0.085		

Car Gadgets Crowd Out an Old Standby

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Having weighed Americans' vies, Chrysler Corp. has determined that they prefer caffeine and sugar to nicotine.

The company's next new family sedan will be the first mass-market car since the days of wooden wheels and fold-down windshields to come without an ashtray. In its place will be an additional cup holder.

Old habits may die hard, particularly in Detroit, but when the designers of the new Chrysler compact sedan tried to cram in all the doodads that buyers crave, they found themselves scratching their heads over the little compartment.

"When we got to the ash receiver, we said, 'Jeez, most people don't even use this thing,'" said Stephen Bartoli, 33, the nonsmoker who is the product planning manager for the cars, called the Chrysler Cirrus and the Dodge Stratus. Instead, they added a holder for a mug of coffee or an oversized drink.

But nonsmokers need not worry. They will still be able to plug in phones and radar detectors, using an outlet instead of the lighter. And there are plenty of nooks to stuff coins, tokens, receipts and wads of gum. Sorry, still no trash can.

While Chrysler has experimented with onboard trash compactors, officials said that with buyers demanding air bags and graphic See ASHES, Page 11

On Campus, the E-Mail Is the Message

New York Times Service

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Somebody in Professor David Becker's course on Latin American politics did not want to take the midterm exam, so he or she used Dartmouth's innovative electronic mail network to impersonate a department secretary and cancel the test.

At 11 o'clock on the night before the test in the Government 49 class, a message flashed on students' computer screens. Because of a family emergency, the message said, Mr. Becker would be unable to administer the midterm.

It worked. Half the students in the course did not attend class the next day, and investigators still have not found out who sent the message.

Dartmouth has one of the most advanced computer networks in American higher education. All freshmen are required to buy a Macintosh computer, and all campus buildings, including dormitories, are wired to the network.

The Collis student center has computer jacks in all of its lounges so that students with laptops can plug in and gain access to the network.

From their rooms, students can check the online library catalogues at Dartmouth and other schools, and at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. They can look up information in encyclopedias and dictionaries, read Shakespeare or the Bible, and even search a full-text data base containing stories printed in the daily college newspaper.

In many courses, students can submit papers or other assignments by electronic mail. Professors often use modems to tap into the network from home. In all, more than 70,000 electronic mail messages are sent every weekday through Bluzrain, as Dartmouth's network is known.

The campus is something of an electronic testing site — perhaps appropriate for the campus at which the Basic computer language was developed by a mathematician, John G. Kemeny, who later became the college president. This experiment has forced students, faculty and administrators to confront new legal and ethical issues as they rely more heavily on communicating by computer.

The midterm was canceled, in part, because E-mail is so easy to use. Users enter their passwords to get access to their personal files, which are called accounts in the Dartmouth system. Each account includes a mail box to store messages. Messages can be addressed to one user or to hundreds. There is no screening system.

Though each message usually identifies the See COMPUTE, Page 3

Russia Warns Of Dangers if NATO Grows Eastward

Lithuania's Bid to Join Sets Off Moscow's Fears Of Regional Instability

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia took sharp exception on Wednesday to an unexpected request by Lithuania to join NATO, warning that an expansion of the alliance to include Russia's close neighbors could give rise to "undesirable moods" among both the military and civilian population here.

President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania announced a formal request for membership in NATO during a televised address Tuesday night, making the Baltic nation the second former Communist state after Albania to seek a place in the Western military alliance.

The reaction from Moscow was swift and negative. President Boris N. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, warned Wednesday that any moves to expand the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could "trigger military-political destabilization in the region."

"The president of Russia is concerned over the tendency of expanding the bloc," Mr. Kostikov said. "Promotion of such a tendency would contradict the proclaimed intentions to build relations on principles of trust, partnership and balance of forces."

Lithuania's bid and Russia's response came as other East European countries stepped up the pressure on the Western alliance to expand its membership on the eve of a NATO summit meeting, which begins Monday in Brussels.

Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia are looking to NATO for security guarantees following Russian parliamentary elections last month in which the ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy scored an impressive victory.

Russian diplomats in turn have contended that any move to expand the alliance would only strengthen the hand of ultranationalists, by giving them proof of the West's efforts to isolate Russia.

Two U.S. senators, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said Wednesday that senior Russian military officials had reiterated this week their opposition to any "premature, or sudden changes" in NATO's status during the meeting in Brussels, which will be attended by President Bill Clinton.

The United States, looking for ways to balance the fears of Moscow's former satellites and Russia's own security concerns, has offered a compromise initiative, known as a Partnership for Peace, that would allow for military cooperation with former Warsaw Pact countries, without any specific security guarantees.

That formula, which carries with it the prospect for membership in the alliance, some distant point in the future, has been welcomed by Moscow, but dismissed by some East European leaders as unsatisfactory.

Lithuania's formal bid to join NATO came as a surprise even to its two Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia, which are still engaged in delicate negotiations with Moscow over the withdrawal of Russian troops from the region.

Western diplomats said that Lithuania's move was largely symbolic, since Mr. Brazauskas — a former Communist who has advocated a more cooperative relationship with Moscow See NATO, Page 2

Georgian Rebel Slain, His Wife Calls It Suicide

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, the fiery Georgian nationalist who became his country's first elected president only to be deposed eight months later, committed suicide last week when a rebel band he was leading was surrounded by Georgian troops, his wife said Wednesday.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's wife, Manana, speaking in the southern Russian city of Grozny, said her husband killed himself Dec. 31 in western Georgia after being trapped by his enemies, news agencies reported.

The Georgian Security Ministry, quoting intelligence sources, also said he had been shot and killed, but did not commit suicide, Reuters reported.

According to Mr. Gamsakhurdia's press service in Grozny, which was quoted by the Russian Iar-Tass press agency, Mr. Gamsakhurdia made a statement shortly before he killed himself, saying that he was doing so "in sound mind, as an act of protest against the existing regime in Georgia."

The press service did not say how Mr. Gamsakhurdia had killed himself.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, 54, had a political career that flourished, faded and finally failed in a span of barely three years. The son of one of Georgia's best-known writers, he gained respect as a dissident in the late Soviet era, fame as his country's first elected president after independence in 1991 and notoriety as a deposed leader who sought to regain power by violence last year.

His bitterest enemy was the current Georgian president, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who succeeded him as leader of Georgia. Mr. Gamsakhurdia accused Mr. Shevardnadze of being a See GEORGIA, Page 2

Bonn Warns Iran of Isolation if It Executes Convicted Spy

Bonn — The German government on Wednesday warned Iran of further isolation from the West if Tehran carried out a death sentence against a German engineer convicted of spying for Iraq.

Iran's prosecutor-general, Abdol-Musavi Tabrizi, said Wednesday in Tehran that "the case of German engineer Helmut Schimkus has been finalized by the highest court of Iran, and he was sentenced to death on charges of spying."

The German government said it had requested a pardon from Iran and was making it clear to Tehran that it would not be happy if the sentence were carried out.

"Germany is the only Western industrialized nation that hasn't isolated Iran, and they are perfectly aware that it would not be in their interests to carry out this sentence," said Martin Erdmann, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Asked whether Germany took a position on whether Mr. Schimkus was guilty of espionage, Mr. Erdmann said, "We have no proof one way or the other."

Iran has been accused of using charges against

foreigners to exert pressure on foreign countries holding its agents or officials.

The case is the second within a week in which a government in Western Europe had to face legal complications in dealing with the Islamic fundamentalist government in Tehran.

Last week, France decided to send back to Tehran two Iranians wanted in Switzerland on suspicion of murder, instead of handing them over to the Swiss authorities.

In his first public comment, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Tuesday only that he had served France's interests.

"This is a decision I believe suited the nation's interests," he said. "I ask to be trusted on this point."

The death sentence against Mr. Schimkus comes amid strained relations between Germany and Iran over Tehran's alleged involvement in the assassination of Iranian Kurdish dissidents in Germany.

Mr. Schimkus was arrested in 1988. According to the radical Tehran newspaper Salam, Mr. Schimkus is a mechanical engineer who first went to Iran in 1980.

Salam asserted that the German used a secret radio to transmit intelligence to the Iraqi military in the southern port of Basra and helped locate targets for Iraqi missiles during the 1980-88 war.

It said he later left Iran, then returned to live in Istanbul, in the central part of the country. He was arrested when he tried to leave in 1988.

Mr. Tabrizi said that Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, Iran's spiritual leader, had the authority to pardon Mr. Schimkus. Mr. Tabrizi did not announce a date for carrying out the death sentence.

In another case affecting Iran-Germany relations, five men — an Iranian and four pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiite Muslims — went on trial last month in Berlin, charged with the 1992 assassination of the Kurdish leader Sadiq Sarafkandi and three colleagues in a Berlin restaurant.

The Iranian defendant, Kazem Darabi, has been identified by German authorities as an intelligence agent for the Tehran regime.

Iran's intelligence minister, Ali Fallahian, widely believed by Western security agencies to have been

behind many of the killings, made an unpublicized visit to Bonn in October, apparently seeking to prevent Mr. Darabi's trial.

German federal prosecutors sought to arrest Mr. Fallahian when his presence in Bonn became known but were blocked by the German government.

Before the Berlin trial opened, a German businessman held in Iran on spying charges was released but not allowed to leave Iran.

Gerhard Bachmann, 56, was given permission to resume work for his employer, a heavy equipment company, but had to stay in Iran because of the possibility of further charges being brought against him.

In the French case, the two Iranians were suspected of involvement in the assassination of an Iranian dissident leader, Kazem Rajavi, near Geneva in 1990.

The authorities in Switzerland had demanded the men's extradition. But French officials decided against extradition. The move was widely seen by European observers to be a response to fears of renewed terrorist actions.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Reformist Opens Bid to Lead Italy

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian reformist Mario Segni launched his bid for power on Wednesday as Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi faced conflicting calls from political leaders over the timing of general elections.

Mr. Segni, organizer of April referendum that approved the overhaul of the country's electoral system, said supporting him for prime minister along with his new Pact for Italy alliance was the only way to defeat the left in elections expected in the next few months. He has said that he will unveil the alliance program on Feb. 5. A vote on a no-confidence motion is set for Wednesday.

New Israel-PLO Talks Reported Set

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed Wednesday to resume talks next week in the effort to resolve differences that are holding up the Palestinian autonomy accord, according to Israel Radio and a Foreign Ministry official.

The two sides accepted agreements reached last week in Cairo on border security as the basis for continued negotiations, the reports said. Israel's Foreign Ministry officially denied any knowledge of resuming the talks.

German Refugee Count Falls 35%

BONN (Reuters) — Tough new limits on political asylum imposed last year reduced the number of refugees entering Germany by more than 35 percent, Bonn's Interior Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry said the 1993 total was 323,000, down by more than 115,000 from the previous year, because of restrictions imposed in July on what had been Europe's most liberal asylum law.

U.S. Admiral to Visit Hanoi on MIA's

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In another sign of improving ties between Hanoi and Washington, Admiral Charles R. Larson, the commander of United States forces in the Pacific, later this month will become the highest-ranking American military officer to arrive in Vietnam since the war in Southeast Asia ended in 1975.

Admiral Larson, a four-star officer based in Hawaii, will go to Vietnam on Jan. 16 for a three-day trip to review the work of American and Vietnamese specialists investigating the fate of missing Americans. He is also expected to meet with several high-ranking officials in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The Clinton administration has conditioned a relaxation of the U.S. trade embargo against Hanoi on resolving what happened to the more than 2,000 American servicemen who did not return from the Vietnam War.

Pasqua Lashes Out on Immigration

PARIS (Reuters) — Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said Wednesday that he planned to send planeloads of illegal immigrants back to their home countries until the world "gets the message."

In a television interview, Mr. Pasqua said that "the problems of immigration are ahead of us and not behind us" and warned of possible waves of millions of people from the former Soviet Union and Africa. He said France would tighten border controls and increase the policing of foreigners, and added: "When we've sent several planeloads home, even trainloads and boatloads, the world will get the message."

For the Record

Tim Yeo, a junior environment minister, resigned from the British government Wednesday after a strong public reaction to the revelation that he had fathered a child in an extramarital affair with a Conservative councillor, government sources said. Mr. Yeo, 48, lost the support of colleagues after acknowledging the affair. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Channel Ferry Line Will Cut Fares

LONDON (Reuters) — Sharp fare cuts to counter competition from the Eurotunnel shuttle were announced Wednesday by one of two ferry operators plying the Channel between Dover in Britain and Calais in France.

Stena Sealink, owned by Sweden's Stena Line AB, is introducing seasonal fares and abandoning its system of different charges according to sailing times. A standard round-trip for a car and five passengers will start at £126 (\$187), rising to £220 in the summer peak period, with extra charges for weekends. The previous peak price was £294.

Eurotunnel will officially announce its fares on Tuesday, but an official said Monday that round-trip prices would range from £160 to £260, depending on the season. The tunnel is due to open for automobiles in May.

Water taxis in Amsterdam are avoiding some routes because of high water and low bridges, officials say. The water level in the city's 150 kilometers (90 miles) of canals has risen up to 15 centimeters (6.25 inches) above normal because of weeks of rain. (AP)

Some tourists were angered by an \$8 (\$12) fee put into effect at Windsor Castle to help pay for repairs following a fire in November 1992. A group of German students refused to pay, a Russian woman balked, and an Englishwoman decided instead to take her children for a hamburger. Entrance to the castle grounds used to be free. (Reuters)

Citizens of Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the four former Soviet republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan will need visas to enter the Czech Republic after Jan. 15, Czech officials said. (AP)

The Madrid-based World Tourism Organization said that international tourism in 1993 increased 3.8 percent over 1992, with an estimated 500 million tourist arrivals worldwide. The group put 1993 tourism receipts at just over \$324 billion, up 9 percent. (Reuters)

No NATO Consensus To Grow, U.S. Notes

NATO Will Offer A 'Signal' to East, Germany Says

Berlin — The NATO allies will give Eastern Europe's nervous new democracies a clear signal at a summit meeting next week that the alliance will eventually be opened to them, German leaders said Wednesday.

The tone from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government contrasted somewhat with the U.S. announcement Wednesday that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was not ready for new members, chiefly because it is believed that expanding the alliance could further destabilize Russia.

"We believe the summit will send a political signal to the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe that NATO is open in principle to new members," said Dieter Vogel, a German government spokesman.

But while sending a note of encouragement to Eastern neighbors, Germany basically endorsed the U.S. position.

Allies May Seek Russian Pledge to Respect Borders

Bonn — Germany and the United States may ask Moscow to calm its neighbors' growing fear of possible Russian expansionism by clearly stating that it respects their borders, Bonn officials said Wednesday.

This would be part of a package of measures Western states are considering to support President Boris Yeltsin following the success of an ultranationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, in Russia's parliamentary election last month, they said.

"There is a growing concern among Russia's neighbors about their territorial integrity," an official said. "We are discussing ideas about a clear statement on this from the Russians."

The officials also were studying ways to reassure Russia's neighbors through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a European security pact proposed by France to protect minorities and consolidate existing borders.

NATO: Lithuania Bid

Continued from Page 1
— knew full well that the chances of acceptance were slim. The debate over the future shape of the NATO alliance, and of Russia's relationship to its neighbors, is expected to dominate visits next week by Mr. Clinton to Brussels, Prague, Moscow and Minsk, the capital of Belarus.

Mr. Nunn, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a frequent visitor to the Russian capital, said Wednesday that he was "cautiously optimistic" that Mr. Clinton's visit next week could produce an agreement between Russia and Ukraine over the dismantling of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory. But Mr. Nunn said he was still dubious about the Ukrainian parliament's willingness to abide by any new agreement.

By Ann Devroy and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is sending out demands for the rapid expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by contending that such a move would create more security problems than now exist and that there is no consensus in Europe for a bigger NATO.

"We do not want to give the impression that we're creating another dividing line in Europe after the one that existed before," President Bill Clinton said.

He added that the initiative "will work if the Eastern European nations will make the most of it, and I hope that they will."

The president suggested that a lack of agreement in Europe was the reason Washington was unwilling to expand NATO rapidly.

"If you look at the consensus of the NATO members at this time, there's not a consensus to expand NATO at this time," he said at the start of a meeting with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

All the same, U.S. officials are seeking to ease Eastern European fears of abandonment by saying that the Partnership for Peace program, the proposed alternative to immediate NATO membership, could lead eventually to inclusion of the former Warsaw Pact members in the Atlantic alliance.

The Partnership, which is expected to find formal endorsement at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels next week, is intended to strengthen ties between the Atlantic alliance and former Warsaw Pact members without extending NATO security guarantees.

General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is being sent to Eastern Europe this week with Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to warn the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians to the plan.

The general said Tuesday that extending NATO's security guarantees too rapidly to Eastern Europe could prompt a nationalistic backlash in an excluded Russia. The Partnership program, which is open to Russian participation as it is to Polish or Albanian participation, would create no such reaction, he argued.

"What this is all about is bringing stability and security to all of Europe," General Shalikashvili said. "The reason that partnership is defined as it is to avoid at all costs the establishment of a new line, a new division that, in turn, would create new tensions and fuel new conflicts."

The general responded in part to comments made by President Lech Walesa of Poland in an interview Monday with The Washington Post. Mr. Walesa had said his country preferred immediate membership as a bulwark against renewed Russian expansionism and as a guarantee for European democracies.

"I'm not sure that President Walesa would be making those same arguments if the question were of including some countries, but not Poland — whether he would not see that as very divisive."

Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, argued in a separate briefing Tuesday that admitting new nations to NATO too quickly could "become a self-fulfilling prophecy of pessimism" about Russia by strengthening the hands of ultranationalists there and destabilizing Eastern Europe.

Cold War Out, Hot Line In — Just in Case

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev of Russia inaugurated a top-level military telephone hot line Wednesday.

The two wished each other a happy New Year in front of the press, then chatted privately about the NATO summit meeting in Brussels next week and the proposed alliance Partnership for Peace program, which is intended to draw Russia and other former Soviet bloc states closer to the West.

The new link between the offices of the defense leaders is an addition to current hot-line links between the presidents of the two nations and a teletype connection between the military "war rooms" of the Pentagon and the Russian Defense Ministry.



Mr. Aspin at the Pentagon talking to Mr. Grachev on Wednesday as he inaugurated the direct link.

Albright, in Croatia, Warns on Sanctions

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, warned Croatia on Wednesday that its increasing military involvement in the Bosnia conflict was of "major concern" to the United States and could lead to the imposition of sanctions.

She said she planned to raise the issue directly with President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, whom she is scheduled to meet Thursday.

Arriving here on the first leg of a tour of East European capitals, Mrs. Albright said Croatia's military aid to its Bosnian-Croatian allies was now a "frequent" subject of discussion in the administration's diplomatic contacts with the Croatian government.

She said she planned to raise the issue directly with President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, whom she is scheduled to meet Thursday.

On Tuesday, apparently dismayed by the weakness of the international presence on the ground, objectives were to free the airport at Tuzla so it could be used as a base for humanitarian aid deliveries and to enable a Canadian contingent stationed in Srebrenica to be replaced by Danish troops backed by armored vehicles.

He added that it was "shocking and unacceptable" that Serbian forces had been able to block the arrival of the Danish troops in Srebrenica. In Tuzla, he went on, "we want to show the Serbs that we want to protect the inhabitants and exercise our right to deliver humanitarian aid."

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BOSNIA: France Presses U.S. to Intervene Militarily

Continued from Page 1

had stood by Washington's previous conditions for involvement of American ground forces in Bosnia. These include congressional approval, a "right to terminate" the operation and a clearly stated time for review of the policy.

A senior French official close to Defense Minister Lefort said Wednesday that France hoped the United States would join efforts to relieve Tuzla and Srebrenica with "air power, or logistics or, if Washington wanted or accepted to do so, the participation of its ground forces."

The official said the immediate

GEORGIA: Ex-Leader's Suicide

Continued from Page 1

Russian agent bent on subordinating Georgia's interests to the Kremlin.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia was worshipped almost as a messiah by his partisans, mostly in his native western Georgia, who saw him as an anti-Soviet hero.

But in the course of his short and turbulent presidency in 1991, he became a divisive figure, despised by many Georgians who regarded him as a nasty despot who was intolerant of dissent. He had a habit of accusing his opponents, and even those who simply questioned him, as being under the influence and in the pay of his enemies.

A beloved figure in the Soviet era because of his insistence on self-determination for Georgia, Mr. Gamsakhurdia was overwhelmingly elected president of the nation of 5.4 million people in May 1991.

But once in power he cracked down on opposition leaders and the press, accusing them of being "spies." As he repeatedly pos-

poned reforms, his popularity plummeted. In January 1992, he was overthrown in a bloody uprising and fled into exile in southern Russia.

In late September of 1993, taking advantage of a separate uprising in the Black Sea Georgian province of Abkhazia, Mr. Gamsakhurdia returned to Georgia from exile and led an insurrection against Mr. Shevardnadze's government.

From a stronghold in western Georgia, he organized hundreds, perhaps even a few thousand, armed men who enjoyed a string of military successes in October.

But the offensive stalled in late October after Mr. Shevardnadze made a deal with Moscow. In return for Georgia's joining the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States, Russian troops were deployed in Georgia.

Within a week, Mr. Shevardnadze's forces were reinvigorated and Mr. Gamsakhurdia's gains were quickly rolled back.

The fighting has so far killed 95 people, the army said Wednesday. A Mexico City newspaper, La Jornada, said the death toll was nearer 400 and attributed the figure to Roman Catholic Church sources.

The air force dropped bombs and fired rockets on suspected rebel strongholds in the hills ringing San Cristobal, and tanks and armored personnel carriers moved into the area as army helicopters flew overhead.

The action followed a government offer earlier Wednesday to negotiate an end to the uprising by disarmed Indians. But the government insisted that the insurgents first disarm, free hostages and identify their leaders.

Eloy Cantu Segovia, an aide to Interior Minister Patrocinio Gon-

zalez, said the rebels must also turn over 1,550 kilograms (3,410 pounds) of explosives and detonators they took from the national oil company, Pemex.

Mr. Cantu warned that the government "would have to take into consideration what is legally allowed when meeting with those who accept this invitation to talks and turn in their arms."

He blamed the uprising on extremists, including some Salvadorans and Guatemalans, who he said were manipulating the peasant Indians in the region.

There was no indication that the Indians were interested in negotiating a settlement. They did not respond to an earlier offer by Catholic bishops to act as mediators.

Most of the rebels are descended

from Mayans, one of the most sophisticated peoples in the Western Hemisphere until the Spanish conquest in the early 16th century.

The area that had been taken by the guerrillas is populated mostly by poor indigenous people who earn a living selling firewood and charcoal.

On Tuesday, army troops took back the town of Ocosingo in house-to-house fighting.

Among the dozens of corpses strewn about the town were the bodies of five peasants found in a group. All had been shot once in the head and showed signs of having been freed from manacles before their deaths, witnesses said. Military authorities said they had ordered an investigation into the killings. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

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THE AMERICAS / WHITE HOUSE HEADACHE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Directive on Abortion Draws Flak

WASHINGTON — Medicaid officials in many states have objected to a new directive from the Clinton administration that requires states to help pay for abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest.

In a letter written on behalf of the State Medicaid Directors' Association, Ray Hanley, Medicaid director of Arkansas and chairman of the group, voiced strong objection to the administration position.

The directive, the latest in a series of efforts by the administration to expand access to abortion, requires an appropriations bill passed by Congress and signed by President Bill Clinton on Oct. 21.

But Mr. Hanley said the administration had misinterpreted the law and imposed a firm requirement where Congress intended to give states flexibility.

The complaint by state Medicaid directors reopened the volatile issue of abortion just as Congress and the administration prepare for a fight over whether to require insurance coverage for the procedure as part of Mr. Clinton's health plan.

Mr. Hanley was apparently not speaking for all 50 state Medicaid directors. The organization did not vote on the question. He wrote the letter after consulting with a number of state Medicaid directors and the organization's executive committee. (NTT)

Ex-Envoy Joins Gubernatorial Race in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Amid a growing field of Republican gubernatorial hopefuls in New York, a former ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, entered the race and jumped to an early lead in celebrity endorsements when Henry A. Kissinger and William F. Buckley said they would throw their fund-raising weight behind him.

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, and Mr. Buckley, the conservative writer, said they would be spokesmen for a group of 25 men, most of them Wall Street executives, who hoped to raise at least \$2 million for Mr. Galbraith, a Manhattan businessman. They described him as a dedicated conservative.

"This is not exclusively a conservative effort, although the candidate's credentials are secure in that area," Mr. Buckley said.

Mr. Galbraith, 65, said he would promise to cut taxes in half for both individuals and businesses, sharply cut spending on welfare and support the death penalty.

Although he has never held an elective public office, Mr. Galbraith has long been active in the Republican Party and for months has been expected to run for governor.

He served as ambassador to France from 1981 to 1985 under President Ronald Reagan. (NTT)

Grand Jury Hears From Brown's Accuser

MIAMI — A grand jury investigation into charges that Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown received \$700,000 to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam has heard testimony from his chief accuser.

Grand jury action had halted in recent months, leading to speculation that the inquiry was over. But on Tuesday, the Vietnamese immigrant who first went public with the allegations was called before the panel, testifying for two hours.

"I feel good that I had a chance to tell my story to the grand jury," Binh Ly said as he emerged. "But I don't want to comment on anything until we see what the grand jury does."

Last year, Mr. Ly accused Nguyen Van Hao, a former Vietnamese government official who was once his business partner, of arranging a \$700,000 payment to Mr. Brown in late 1992, after President Clinton's election.

Brown has acknowledged meeting with Mr. Hao three times — in November and December of 1992 and in February 1993, after he became commerce secretary — but he denied making any deals or accepting any payments. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Former President George Bush, describing his retirement in Houston: "Barbara makes the bed, I make the coffee. And Mollie does the dishes." (NTT)

Away From Politics

- Washington police have begun searching people they believe are armed. A new unit, apparently among the first assigned to such duty, is not waiting to see guns before acting. The unit commander said the officers were looking for signs, such as physical appearance and movements, that would give them a reason to suspect someone. He said the officers must be able to articulate their suspicions before the search, or their cases will not stand up in court.
- Colin Ferguson, who is accused of killing six people on a Long Island Rail Road train last month, is consistent to stand trial, a court-appointed psychologist and psychiatrist have concluded. But after their findings were announced at a Long Island hearing, Judge Ira B. Winkler postponed ruling on the matter at the request of Mr. Ferguson's lawyer, who said he wanted discussion time with a psychologist he had retained.
- Nude photographs of Michael Jackson are being sought in Santa Monica, California, court by the attorney representing a 13-year-old boy who says Mr. Jackson molested him. Investigators photographed Mr. Jackson last month in an effort to corroborate evidence provided by the boy. "We think that the fact that my client can establish what Mr. Jackson looks like naked is very substantial evidence of Mr. Jackson's guilt," said the attorney, Larry Feldman.
- The loss of the \$1 billion Mars Observer last August might have been caused by a fuel line rupture, according to an independent investigating board commissioned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ground controllers lost contact with the probe three days before it was to have entered orbit around Mars, in the first close-range U.S. mission to study Mars since the Viking missions 18 years ago. (AP, WP, NTT)

Red Adair Sells Company, But the Flame Still Burns

HOUSTON — Red Adair, who has battled more than 2,000 oil well fires, announced the sale of his company to Global Industries Ltd. of Louisiana.

The Houston native, who spent his 76th birthday capping off burning oil wells in Kuwait, once said he would never retire. And Tuesday, at 78, Mr. Adair refused to use the word. At a news conference announcing the sale of Red Adair Co., he said he would work for Global as a consultant and would not rule out a return to the oil fields. "I'm in as good shape as anybody in this room," he said.

Asked how much Global paid for his company, which he founded in 1959 with \$125, Mr. Adair said: "I can't count that high. I did it but to ninth grade at school."

Mr. Adair revolutionized the science of capping blown out and burning wells by using explosives, mud and concrete. He is credited with extinguishing thousands of oil well fires, including hundreds of wells left burning in Kuwait at the end of the Gulf War.

COMPUTE: On the U.S. Campus, the E-Mail Is Becoming the Message

Continued from Page 1

sender, hackers can change or hide their identities.

Dartmouth has a computing code of ethics to ensure privacy of the users and protect the college's computer systems. In general, the code does not cover the content of E-mail, but a recent revision deals with such issues as harassment.

The code has evolved since the system was put into place five years ago, said Dan Nelson, senior associate dean of students. The college has not been able to anticipate misuses of the system, but tries to deal with problems as they arise. Privacy remains a big concern.

"It is clear to me that electronic mail deserves the same protection that U.S. mail has today, but whether the law says that is probably open to interpretation," said Richard E. Brown, a computer engineer who led the team that wrote the program for Bitmail.

The mid-term cancellation is far from the only questionable use of the electronic mail system. Bitmail has turned the campus computer network into a electronic snail, carrying everything from love letters to the latest e-mail. In some cases, misinformation can be spread quickly. Late in August, computers flashed an account of a woman being raped while jogging near campus. The message was intended as a warning, but there had been no rape.

"Some of my staff were swamped with calls about the rape," said Kurt Schimke, chief of the Hanover police.

Mr. Brown said people must change how they think about electronic information and learn not to trust everything on a computer screen.

"We already know how to do this on paper," he said. "If someone slipped a note under your door that said the midterm was canceled, you would be suspicious."

For students, electronic mail has spawned a new social dynamic and provided an extraordinary medium available day and night to ask a professor's advice or to ask someone out.

The service is free, and also provides students with free access to Internet, the global computer network, eliminating the expense of long-distance telephone calls.

"I use it to keep in touch with friends at other schools, at Stanford in particular, because they have a similar system," said Jeffrey P. Steinwachs, a senior.



STORM'S TOLL — Drivers waiting at a toll plaza near Pittsburgh as a major snowstorm forced the partial closing of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The storm, the second in a week on the East Coast, left 13 people dead, knocked out power to hundreds of thousands of homes, and closed schools and businesses from North Carolina to Maine. Air and rail travel in the region also was severely disrupted.

Clintons' Own Roles in Probe of Failed S&L Run Deep

By Susan Schmidt and Michael Isikoff

WASHINGTON — Last September, as officials of Resolution Trust Corp. were preparing to ask the Justice Department to open a criminal investigation into a failed Arkansas savings and loan, they faced an unusually sensitive problem: Should they mention that the case involved President Bill Clinton and his wife?

There was no evidence that the Clintons had done anything illegal. But Resolution Trust Corp. investigators had turned up evidence that depositor funds from the thrift, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, may have been diverted improperly to Mr. Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign account and to Whitewater Development Co., a real estate venture owned by the Clintons and James McDougal, Madison's owner.

Some officials at Resolution Trust Corp. believed questions about the Clintons and their dealings with Madison had to be laid out in the agency's written request for further federal investigation. But others thought that would be a strategic error: A detailed description of activities involving the Clintons had been presented to the Justice Department in September 1992 and had been languishing for a year, prompting fears among Resolution Trust Corp. staff that the department was intent on scuttling the politically sensitive case.

White House said it was for Ms. Reno to decide, Reuters reported. "It's up to the attorney general," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman. "It's a decision she would have to make."

The history of the Madison investigation, pieced together from interviews with Justice Department and Resolution Trust Corp. officials along with documents from the case, suggests that the involvement of the Clintons has repeatedly affected its progress.

The transformation of a relatively routine Resolution Trust Corp. inquiry into a political hot potato began in March 1992 when news accounts detailed Mr. Clinton's long-term relationship with Mr. McDougal and their investment together in Whitewater. Those accounts suggested that Mr. McDougal had

The history of the investigation suggests that the involvement of the Clintons has affected its progress.

made the Clintons partners in a sweetheart real estate deal in return for lenient state treatment of Madison. Resolution Trust Corp. quickly sent a new team of investigators to Arkansas to help in the Madison probe, looking at, among other things, the business relationships among Mr. McDougal and local politicians.

At the same time, investigators began to explore the role of Mrs. Clinton and her law firm in representing the thrift during a 1985 encounter with federal banking authorities. The Rose law firm had represented Madison before the Arkansas securities commission when the thrift, judged critically short of capital by federal examiners, sought approval for a new stock plan to stay afloat.

Mrs. Clinton was one of two Rose lawyers in that effort, earning a combined \$2,000 monthly retainer for the firm. The plan was approved by Beverly Bassett Schaffer, Mr. Clinton's state securities commissioner, whose law firm also had represented Madison. The plan was never implemented and a Clinton confidant, Webster L. Hubbell, now associate attorney general under Mrs. Reno, had his own ties to Madison through his father-in-law, Seth Ward. Mr. Ward was an executive with Madison's real estate subsidiary.

But despite these potential conflicts, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. hired the Rose firm in 1989 to represent the government in a lawsuit against Madison's accounting firm. The suit, handled by Mr. Hubbell, contended that the accounting firm had failed to audit Madison's books to reckless lending and management practices that led to insolvency. It was settled for \$1 million in 1990.

How much the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. knew when it hired Rose about the relationships among Madison and the firm and its partners is unclear. Mr. Hubbell has contended that his dealings with Madison were fully disclosed. A series of internal FDIC memos at the time warned against hiring Mr. Hubbell due to conflicts involving his father-in-law. Lawyers for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Resolution Trust Corp. have been conducting an inquiry into whether the potential conflicts were properly reported.

By the fall of 1992, Resolution Trust Corp. had prepared a 21-page document targeting Mr. McDougal and his former wife, Susan McDougal, for criminal investigation by the federal prosecutor in Little Rock.

The referral named Mr. Clinton, then a presidential nominee, and his wife, as well as the current Arkansas governor, Jim Guy Tucker, as principals in "shell corporations" created by Mr. McDougal. It said that while there was insufficient evidence at that point to prove that the Clintons and Mr. Tucker knew about suspected check kiting and account overdrafts authorized by Mr. McDougal, they had stood to benefit from such activities.

The referral was sent to Charles Banks, the Republican U.S. attorney in Little Rock, during the waning days of the Bush administration in the fall of 1992. Mr. Banks already had been stung once in his dealings with Mr. McDougal, having failed to win a conviction of him in a 1990 bank fraud case and prompting critics to accuse Mr. Banks of mounting a politically motivated prosecution. Hoping to wash his hands of Madison and Mr. McDougal, Mr. Banks asked that he be recused from the case and that the referral go directly to the Justice Department in Washington, current and former federal officials said.

In an "urgent report" memo to top Justice lawyers on Oct. 7, 1992, Mr. Banks' chief assistant, Mac Dotson, noted that the Clintons were named as potential witnesses in the referral. Mr. Dotson wrote that he believed, based on the facts outlined by the Resolution Trust Corp., that further investigation was "warranted."

With less than a month to go before the presidential election, aides to the attorney general at the time, William P. Barr, were concerned that any special interest shown in the case could backfire politically, sources said. An investigation involving Mr. Clinton was sure to look as though President George Bush were using the Justice Department for partisan purposes.

In light of Mr. Banks' recusal, the case was assigned to career lawyers in the fraud section in the criminal division of the Justice Department, but senior Bush administration Justice officials ordered that it get no special treatment.

A March 19, 1993, memo by criminal division

President Delaying On Welfare Reform

By Jason DeParle

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is trying to devise a strategy that would allow it to appear to be pushing for welfare reform, even while delaying action on a bill until the president's health care plan clears Congress.

The effort to delay welfare legislation so that it does not interfere with the administration's primary goal of health care, while not acknowledged publicly, has been evident in recent administration actions and was discussed at a cabinet meeting Monday, officials said. They said such a strategy would make it unlikely that a major welfare bill would pass Congress this year.

Mr. Clinton's pledge to impose strict work requirements on welfare recipients was one of his most popular campaign promises. But after almost a year in office, he has still not spelled out the details of a plan. The president has scarcely mentioned welfare in recent remarks on domestic priorities. Next year's budget, now in preparation, contains no cost projections for a welfare plan. And congressional leaders, warning that welfare is divisive,

have urged him to work on health care first.

At this week's cabinet meeting, Mr. Clinton spoke of the dilemma, people who were present said.

The president argued that health care was so complex that it required the administration's complete political and legislative attention. He also said the country would not succeed in moving people off of welfare until it passed universal health care, since many people stay on welfare simply for the health insurance.

At the same time, Mr. Clinton acknowledged that he was taking a political risk in appearing to delay on a central campaign pledge. He worried that Republicans, who have introduced their own tough-sounding welfare bill, would accuse him of backpedaling.

"I think the president is concerned that the Republicans will portray him as a classic liberal, taxing and spending" on health care, while abandoning welfare, said an official who attended the meeting.

Among the strategies discussed at the meeting, the official said, was to introduce a bill but encourage Congress not to proceed until the health care debate is finished.

Also under exploration was the role of Mrs. Clinton and her law firm in representing the failed thrift in 1985.

ommended investigation of nine separate matters of possible criminal behavior, sources said.

Those who believed that naming the Clintons in the first referral led to official inaction argued the president and his wife should not be named in the new expanded request. Additional questions about whether bringing more bank fraud charges against Mr. McDougal would constitute double jeopardy helped spark a debate among investigators and professional liability attorneys working for Resolution Trust Corp., agency sources said.

Resolution Trust Corp. field officials took the unusual step of appealing to the agency's top brass in Washington to make the final decision on whether to include the Clintons in the new referrals. But the Washington headquarters refused to intervene.

The new referrals were sent in October to the new U.S. attorney in Little Rock, Paula Casey, a Clinton appointee and former campaign volunteer. On Oct. 27, with the stack of new criminal referrals sitting on her desk, Mrs. Casey responded to six months of Resolution Trust inquiries about the fate of the first referral, then a year old. She told the agency that she "concurred" with the Justice Department's decision to forgo an investigation due to "insufficient information."

Days later, in the wake of news reports about the new Resolution Trust Corp. referrals and questions about Mrs. Casey's ties to Mr. Clinton and other senior Democrats in the case, the attorney recused herself from further involvement.

The Justice Department announced it was sending three career prosecutors to Little Rock to conduct the investigation.

U.S. Insists It Hasn't Conceded on Korean Nuclear Monitoring

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — In a broad defense of U.S. negotiations with North Korea, a senior State Department official said Wednesday that Pyongyang had agreed to permit international inspectors the access that they need to ensure the continuous monitoring of North Korea's primary nuclear development sites.

In return, the official said, the United States has said it will "look seriously" at North Korea's security concerns, which include regular joint military exercises between U.S. and South Korean forces.

No firm decision has been made to suspend those exercises, said the official, Lynn Davis, undersecretary of state for security affairs.

If the International Atomic Energy Agency, in direct talks with the North Koreans, is satisfied that monitoring will proceed, suspending Washington and Pyongyang will enter a new set of negotiations

aimed at opening to inspection two nuclear waste dumps operated by North Korea, Ms. Davis said.

The comments by Ms. Davis, the clearest yet made by U.S. officials on its talks with North Korea, were designed in part to erase a growing perception that Washington is making concessions merely to bring North Korea back into the world's nuclear family in the wake of an inspection policy to which all nations have long agreed. The United States asserts that North Korea's nuclear facilities are intended for building bombs; Pyongyang denies this.

Ms. Davis said that it was still the policy of the United States to bring North Korea into full compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and if discussions between North Korea and the atomic energy agency, known as IAEA, go well, a decisive round of negotiations between Washington and Pyongyang will get under way, she said.

"We have not backed down," Ms. Davis insisted, saying that North Korea must "carry out all the obligations required under the Nonproliferation Treaty — inspections of their declared sites and the two special inspections that the IAEA seeks" of the dump sites.

In addition, she said, the United States plans in those new talks to "find ways to resolve one and for all our outstanding issues with respect to the nuclear policies of North Korea."

In Vienna on Wednesday, North Korean representatives met with officials of the atomic energy agency, but made no new proposals, The Associated Press reported.

David Kyd, spokesman for the agency, said that the inspectors "imagined they might have something to offer" in the session in Vienna, but that the North Koreans only listened to the agency's position and promised to report back later.

Mr. Kyd said agency officials told the North Koreans that they wanted to have talks on the "nu-

dalities and timing" of an agency inspection of Korean nuclear facilities.

Ms. Davis said that for the final round of talks with the United States to continue, "the continuity of safeguards has to continue to be in place," as defined by UN inspectors.

Continuity did not mean a single walk-through inspection, she said, but rather "an ongoing process."

The North Koreans, Ms. Davis said, have stated that "they are prepared to take the steps necessary to assure continuity of safeguards, and I interpret that to be their willingness to do what it is that the IAEA will require to make that determination."

She added, however, that the North maintained that it did not have to submit to inspections of the two dump sites.

"It's correct to say that we have not convinced them to undertake those inspections," she said.

"What we have convinced them to do," she added, "is to remain within the Nonproliferation Treaty, to suspend their withdrawal, to keep the continuity of safeguards in place, and now — most importantly — to provide the IAEA with the kinds of inspections necessary to continue to have that confidence."

North Korea abruptly withdrew from the Nonproliferation Treaty in March, but international negotiations produced an agreement by Pyongyang to suspend its withdrawal.

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OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Expanding the Alliance

The new element in a yearlong "Whither NATO?" debate is the sharpened sense of potential peril emanating from Russia's turn toward an aggressive, extreme nationalism. The turn is evident in the travels of President Boris Yeltsin and his reforms, in the greater weight of the military and in the rise of the chauvinistic Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. These developments have had a special impact in the formerly Soviet-controlled and now independent market democracies of Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak republics. Their fear is not so much of invasion or direct intimidation in the old style as of pressure, political and atmospheric, in the new. Imagining that they might again come under a sphere of influence directed from Moscow, they have redoubled their reach for the institutional company and patronage of the West. They want to enter NATO.

Until now Washington has discouraged any thought of extending alliance membership and security guarantees to the east. Instead it has offered a gaudy Partnership for Peace that would deepen consultation and fashion links of training, logistics and so on. Part of the hesitation arises from a reluctance to take on new security duties at a time of shrinking budgets and public support. A larger part springs from a judgment that expanding NATO would provoke Russia's nationalists and dispirit its re-

formers. Friends call this a "Russia-first" policy that recognizes the U.S. stake in assisting a country of permanent strategic left. Critics see it as a "Russia-only" policy that aggravates the very tensions it was meant to ease.

It is in fact essential to serve the American interest in bunting along Russia. But it is no less necessary to advance the American interest in consolidating democracy in a slice of Europe that is not burdened by Russia's 1,000 years of difficult history and that is eager and demonstrably ready to join the West. Of course, care — continued care — must be taken to broaden economic, political and even defense cooperation with Moscow to match Russia's centrality in American strategy. But at the NATO summit (Bill Clinton's first) opening on Monday in Brussels, the president needs to flesh out his partnership offer with assurances that states meeting agreed standards of democratic competence and military fitness can expect NATO membership in a specified time.

People are likely to look back on this moment as one in which the United States had the opportunity to break through to a legitimate new post-Cold War mission in Europe. It would be a large mistake to subordinate the extension of democracy to an overly solicitous reading of the Moscow scene.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Guinea Pigs

There is no good excuse for some of the callous and cavalier radiation experiments performed on unsuspecting human patients in U.S. government-sponsored studies from the 1940s to the 1970s. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary had good reason to declare herself "appalled, shocked and deeply saddened" after reviewing one such experiment.

The information now emerging makes it clear that many scientists lacked the common-sense fairness, honesty and compassion that is supposedly a hallmark of civilized humans; they had no qualms about endangering their patients and lying to them about it, with the blessings of the government. Many studies clearly crossed the line into unethical behavior.

The best evidence of that comes from the gaudiest expressed by some of the scientists involved. In 1963, a nuclear research manager warned that radiation experiments on prisoners in Washington might have violated state and federal laws. And in 1950, a radiation biologist warned that experiments on humans "would have a little of the Buchenwald touch," referring to Nazi experiments on concentration camp victims.

The most questionable studies used vulnerable populations of dying, imprisoned or ignorant Americans as guinea pigs in experiments designed to determine the harmful effects of radiation or to trace the path of radiation through the body. Worse yet, researchers did so without telling the subjects of the danger and without following them for

long periods afterward to determine if there were any adverse health effects.

In the example that shocked Mrs. O'Leary, scientists with the Manhattan Project, which developed the atom bomb, injected plutonium into 18 patients at several medical centers from 1945 to 1947 to determine how rapidly it would be excreted. The rationale seemed to be that the patients had illnesses that were expected to kill them within 10 years anyway, so why not gain useful knowledge from them that might help protect plutonium workers? Most of the patients seem not to have been informed of the procedure. In some cases, the scientists went to great lengths to hide the true nature of the tests from the subjects and their relatives. And when questions about the ethics of such studies were raised by a congressional subcommittee in 1986, the Reagan administration turned a deaf ear.

The very least the government can do at this late stage is to track down and examine any participants still alive to determine if they need medical care or financial compensation for harm suffered. Mrs. O'Leary deserves credit for moving promptly to find and release as much information as possible. Her example has now led the Clinton administration to establish a government-wide task force to investigate the extent and nature of such experimentation and whether any harm resulted. Redemption from this unprincipled research requires a thorough and honest accounting.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Credible Investigator

The Clinton administration has taken the position that there is no need to name an independent counsel in the Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan case. It argues that the investigation is safely in the hands of career Justice Department attorneys, that the president and Mrs. Clinton are cooperating fully even though not directly involved, and that the attorney general has no current power to appoint a fully independent counsel anyway.

We think that is wrong. Murky though most aspects of this case still are, it represents precisely the kind of case in which an independent counsel ought to be appointed. We say that even though — and this should be stressed — there has been no credible charge in this case that either the president or Mrs. Clinton did anything wrong. Nevertheless, it is in the public interest — and in the president's as well — to put the inquiry in independent hands.

Madison is the Arkansas S&L whose failure cost the federal government an estimated \$47 million and whose owner, James McDougal, was a longtime political and business associate of then Governor and Mrs. Clinton. Mr. McDougal, his wife at the time and the Clintons were partners in a vacation real estate venture called Whitewater Development Corporation. Critics suggest in retrospect that Madison was poorly regulated by state officials while Bill Clinton was governor. At the same time, federal S&L investigators have suggested that Madison funds may have been improperly diverted to Whitewater and that the Clintons could have been among the beneficiaries of the diversions, although there is no indication that they were aware of any such transactions. Mr. McDougal also helped Mr. Clinton retire a \$50,000 campaign debt in the mid-1980s.

The Clintons say they did nothing wrong in connection with either Madison or Whitewater. They describe themselves as the Whitewater instances as passive investors who ended up losing some \$69,000, although they have never claimed such a loss on their tax returns. They claim as well to have been entirely forthcoming in the affair — but then it turns out that White House spokesmen were not entirely forthcoming about a Whitewater file in the office of the late White House deputy counsel, Vincent Fos-

ter. The file and other papers are now going to be made available to the Justice Department investigators — but still not made public.

There are other loose ends with regard to the Madison affair. It is a complicated business that neither can nor ought to be dismissed. It is true, as the White House says, that the Republicans are now banging their spoons and calling for an independent investigation spent the 12 preceding years, when they controlled the executive branch, denouncing such investigations as encroachments on executive prerogative. It's true and it doesn't matter.

Nor is it protection enough to say that the investigation is in the hands of career attorneys. To whom do they report? Who clears and vouches for their work? There is no way even in the best of circumstances, which don't exist here, that a Justice Department can conduct a credible investigation involving a president to whom it is ultimately responsible. That is what is at issue in this matter, and why an independent figure should be named.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Philippines' New Health

Long dubbed "the sick man of Asia," the Philippines is now recording some economic numbers to cheer about. For a resource-rich country — and one blessed with a highly educated work force — the Philippines has for too long performed far below its potential.

The country has made significant political and economic gains since Fidel Ramos assumed office in June 1992. Most important has been the return of political stability. The armed conflict that bedeviled the Philippines for two decades inflicted a severe toll on the economy.

Another factor has been the easing of the power crisis — the result of Mr. Ramos's fast-track construction of new gas-fired plants. There is a real chance that the Philippines can now close the economic gap with its neighbors and join the ranks of Asia's newly industrializing economies. It must not blow this chance.

— Business Times (Singapore).

Five Issues for a Serious American Foreign Policy

By Brent Seowcroft and Richard Haass

WASHINGTON — The foreign policy debate during the Clinton administration's first year focused almost totally on secondary issues. The United States can ill afford such a luxury this year.

The only first-magnitude issue to get large-scale public attention and sustained political focus (at the eleventh hour) was the North American Free Trade Agreement. Other such issues — Russia, the Middle East, North Korea, China, Japan, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — drew episodic high-level attention from an administration preoccupied with domestic concerns.

Three of the four most debated policies were Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti — all areas of actual or potential military intervention where American interests were less than vital.

Despite progress on trade and in the Middle East, the lack of focus on the big issues has led to weakened relationships with America's

allies and a loss of support at home for continued U.S. leadership in the world. The outlook is approaching a point of peril for shaping a coherent foreign policy.

To reverse this trend, President Bill Clinton needs to choose a few priority issues for 1994 and set out a strategy. Here are five candidates — all matters where important U.S. interests are at stake and where U.S. actions can make a difference.

Dealing with Russia, Ukraine and the rest of the former Soviet Union:

The administration has established American support for Boris Yeltsin as a leading force for political and economic reform. With the presidential elections over and the new constitution approved, America has to broaden U.S.-Russian relations.

Besides expanding contacts with all responsible elements of the political spectrum and emphasizing support not for individuals but for democratic institutions and market reforms, Washington should spend more time on such emerging features of Russia's foreign policy as its more menacing positions on nuclear weapons and the former Soviet empire.

If Russia can object to the expansion of NATO to the West should be able to make the expansion of Russian influence no less an issue. It has to make clear that its long-term support is not unconditional and will depend on Russia's adherence to political and economic reforms and restraint toward its neighbors.

Relations with Russia cannot be the sole avenue through which U.S. relations with Ukraine are conducted. American policy toward Ukraine has been confrontational and one-dimensional, linking progress to wide assistance and normalizing relations to Ukraine's willingness to give up its nuclear weapons. But the more Washington pushes this approach, the more the Ukrainians conclude that the weapons are valuable.

Given Ukraine's collapsing economy and Russia's uncertain intentions toward an independent Ukraine, we could end up with the worst of all worlds: an unstable and isolated Ukraine with nuclear weapons.

The West should seek to promote Ukrainian stability, with support and only to needed economic and political reforms with this approach, the nuclear question can be addressed more productively.

Consolidating European security:

Too much of the U.S.-European dialogue has been consumed by squabbles over trade, finger-pointing over Bosnia and counterproductive suggestions that Asia is more impor-

tant to America than Europe, as if the two regions were mutually exclusive. Serious dialogue should be resumed on possible external threats to European stability.

The issue of expanding NATO will top the agenda at the NATO summit meeting next week. But it does not need formal expansion to deal with former Warsaw Pact countries. The real issue in Europe should be to provide security and to consolidate political and economic progress (on which American help has been stingy), not to encourage governments to devote scarce resources to defense in order to earn admission to NATO.

Nor should the goal be to make NATO so big that it becomes unwieldy. America can promote European stability by developing less formal military ties to Eastern Europe and making clear that it will extend security guarantees if Moscow threatens neighbors' security. This approach should reassure Eastern Europe, avoid unduly provoking Moscow and provide leverage over Russia's external behavior.

Pacifying North Korea:

America has a clear interest in avoiding conflict on the Korean Peninsula. It has an equally clear interest in making sure that North Korea does not provoke an Asian arms race and does not add a nuclear dimension to the threat that it poses to regional stability.

The administration said on Tuesday that it was close to a compromise with Pyongyang. It is making a crucial error. Any arrangements for inspections must provide not for onetime but for regular and full access to all sites — not merely the seven apparently agreed upon — that are known or suspected of having nuclear weapons activities.

If the North takes concrete steps to reduce the threat to the peninsula and the region, Washington should open meaningful political and economic relations. But whatever happens, the United States and South Korea should continue joint military exercises and strengthen the South's defenses against attack from the North, whether nuclear or conventional.

Fostering strategic dialogue with the Asia-Pacific powers:

The North Korean issue demonstrates how important political-military relations remain in the Pacific. China's negative attitude on sanctions against North Korea, its aggressive and dangerous policy on arms exports, Japan's hints about rethinking its non-nuclear weapons policy, the conventional military buildup among members of the Association of South East Asian Nations — all this suggests strongly that Washington cannot allow its diplomacy with the world's most vibrant economies to be dominated by trade disputes. Instead, it needs broader consultations on national priorities and changing national relationships in a dynamic Asia.

Strengthening the sinews of foreign policy:

Chief among the requisites for successful foreign policy is a credible military able to give weight and support to policy.

The administration has cut the already much reduced defense budget that it inherited from George Bush. The cuts are even larger than often realized, considering that the defense budget includes a range of international activities that do not contribute directly to U.S. forces. The U.S. military must not become a hollow instrument in which the size and composition of forces and their readiness are not

supported by necessary training, maintenance, personnel and spare parts.

The defense secretary-designate, Bobby Ray Inman, faces a tough job. He must convince Mr. Clinton to finance the Pentagon's possible budget request of \$255 billion for the 1995 fiscal year and fight for it on Capitol Hill.

President Clinton, who has shown his ability to exploit the power of his office to shape the nation's political agenda — on the budget, health care, crime — must do no less on issues of foreign and defense policy.

There are, of course, other national security matters deserving high-level attention. A short list includes consolidating and where possible expanding gains in trade liberalization, continuing Iraq's isolation, maintaining vigilance toward Iran, promoting democratic change in Cuba, normalizing ties with Vietnam, coping with continuing instability in the former Yugoslavia and rethinking the U.S. relationship to peacekeeping, peacemaking and the United Nations.

These or other issues may turn out to require sustained, high-level involvement — say, if the Middle East peace process falters or if the war in Bosnia spreads. But what is certain is that the big issues require special attention in the Oval Office. They offer the areas of greatest opportunity if the United States takes the lead — and the greatest risk if it does not.

Mr. Seowcroft, president of the Forum for International Policy, a foreign affairs foundation, was national security adviser under George Bush and Gerald Ford. Mr. Haass, a National Security Council staff member in the Bush administration, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Get Serious About Helping Russia Go Straight

By George Soros

NEW YORK — Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's strong showing in the Russian parliamentary elections last month constitutes a serious security threat to the world.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy has modeled himself on Hitler. The conditions that drove voters to support him are similar to those that prevailed in Weimar Germany, only worse: economic disintegration, inflation, inequality, a breakdown of order and morality, and a profound sense of national injury.

The administration of President Boris Yeltsin is more inept and impotent than the Weimar Republic was. The army voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Zhirinovskiy.

Admittedly, special factors favored him. Reformers were divided, moderate nationalists were excluded from the ballot, leaving him as the only nationalist choice. Nonetheless, the elections turned him from a marginal figure into a credible contender for power.

Barring an unexpected improvement in the performance of the Yeltsin administration, Mr. Zhirinovskiy stands a good chance of becoming the next president. He is a capable and energetic man, but an unpredictable madman who could blackmail the world with nuclear weapons. He will be as insatiable as Hitler, with no means of staying in power but oppression and conquest.

If the analogy with Hitler is uncomfortable, it should shock

the civilized world into action. There is a simple way to prevent Mr. Zhirinovskiy from coming to power: improve the performance of the present government.

This would require a profound change in Western attitudes. We must recognize that the collapse of the Soviet system has plunged the region into a crisis that endangers peace and stability far beyond its borders. We cannot protect our security by strengthening our defenses; we can do so only by exerting a constructive influence within the region.

We must help Russia and the other former Soviet republics make the transition to democracy, market-oriented, open societies, because they cannot do it on their own; and we must help them build legal and security structures to preserve peace.

At next week's NATO summit, the Clinton administration is to propose what it calls a Partnership for Peace, extending a hand to some East European states. The scope proposed — joint exercises for peacekeeping, crisis management, search and rescue missions, disaster relief — are totally inadequate, but the basic idea is good. It needs to be expanded into a genuine partnership with a strong component of economic assistance.

The military and security as-

pects could be entrusted to NATO, but the economic, legal and political aspects would require the creation of a task force under the aegis of the Group of Seven and the Group of 24 countries, which are currently providing aid to Eastern Europe. The task force would need a unified command.

It should be recognized that economic assistance to the former Soviet Union has, so far, been an unmitigated failure. It need not be so. My foundations have developed a formula that works: It consists of finding a trustworthy partner, relating the same strings but working for the benefit of recipients, not of the donors.

It has worked in the International Science Foundation, which is distributing \$100 million to natural science and has benefited 30,000 scientists in the former Soviet Union; in the Privatization Training Institute, established in partnership with the Ministry of Privatization; and in the Transformation of the Humanities — a joint project with the Education Ministry to replace Marxist-Leninism in schools.

After the Russian elections, many voices urged a slowdown in economic reform. The opposite is the right policy. A social safety net is an integral part of an advanced market economy, but

India Has a Centrist Void That Pro-Hindu Moderates Might Fill

By Bharat Wariavalla

NEW DELHI — Political corruption is perhaps as widespread in India as in Japan or Italy. Yet for all its flaws, Indian democracy has shown repeatedly that it will not reward extremism. This is a lesson that the pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party must learn after serious setbacks in recent elections across northern India, including Uttar Pradesh. If it wishes to gain power in New Delhi, it must shed extremism.

The BJP's leadership has always been divided between moderates, who generally want religion kept out of politics, and hard-liners, who want religion to be the basis of politics.

The moderates, until now the weaker faction, would like the BJP to be a center-right conservative party appealing broadly to the ethos of Hindu civilization but without dogmatism. Their model is the Christian Democratic Party of Germany. The hard-liners, with their fervid links to extremist Hindu religious organizations, want

the BJP to champion the cause of Hindutva. The elections showed that centuries-old caste divisions, reinforced in recent years by class differences, cannot be overcome by an appeal to religion. Rama, hero of the epic Ramayana and the symbol around which the BJP sought to unite the country's Hindu majority, does not appeal to deprived and dispossessed Hindus. They see him as the god of the privileged.

Just over a year ago, it appeared that Rama would be a potent symbol of Hindu nationalism for the BJP. When a crowd of Hindu zealots demolished the 16th century Babri mosque in Ayodhya, the alleged birthplace of Rama, in December 1992, it seemed that Hindus, long divided into innumerable castes and subcastes, might have found a focus for political unity.

This has not happened. Instead, those who dreaded the aggressive variety of Hindu nationalism preached by some in the BJP joined hands to defeat what they saw as an intolerant, upper-caste elite. The key groups in this de facto alliance were the Muslims and Untouchable and backward-caste Hindus.

For example, those outside or at the margins of the hierarchical and oppressive Hindu caste order joined hands to defeat the BJP in Uttar Pradesh. The Bahujan Samaj Party, representing Untouchables, and the Samajwadi Janata Party, the party of the backward castes and classes, emerged victorious. For the first time, those outside the pale of Hindu social order are ruling the largest state in India.

Nationalist ideologues in the BJP argued that Muslim orthodoxy, with its emotional and political links to Pakistan and the Islamic world, stood in the way of a strong nation built on science,

technology and capitalism. Hinduism, they asserted, must settle its historic score with Islam if it is to advance into the modern era.

Yet only if the semi-religious BJP becomes moderate and softens its hostility toward Muslims will it stand a chance of emerging as a serious contender for national power.

Such reform could pay handsome political dividends. There is now a centrist void to be filled in Indian politics. The Congress Party, which occupied this space for the past 35 years, is in great disarray. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the prime minister, survives in power by deft maneuvering and an unusually large share of good luck. If the BJP opted for pragmatism, these could prove to be weak assets.

The writer, senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Societies, in New Delhi, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Arafat Is a Clever Loser but He Can't Afford to Lose This Time

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat has spent his political life playing and winning weak hands that other men would have thrown away. But that will not be the case in his brinkmanship contest with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Weakness can be an asset in Arab politics when it is manipulated cleverly — a game that the PLO chairman has mastered. He created his Palestine Liberation Organization out of a military defeat. He has sustained it for three decades in similar fashion, rising like a phoenix from the ashes of disaster after disaster.

He can choose no other strategy. Weakness is the Palestinian condi-

tion, bred by centuries of Turkish, British, Arab and Israeli occupation. It should come as no surprise that Mr. Arafat is willing to risk the collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations by backtracking on what the Israelis say was a done deal. The razor's edge is his territory for fear. He has thrown the negotiations into bitter deadlock by rejecting Israeli control over border crossings into the West Bank and Gaza Strip — even though Mr. Rabin has always insisted that this was a sine qua non for Israeli military withdrawals from those occupied territories. The Israelis say the Palestinians in fact accepted such an arrangement in talks in Cairo last week.

This dispute hinges as much on cultural and political differences as on haggling for tactical advantage. Mr. Arafat could bring down the entire Palestinian-Israeli peace accord if he fails to recognize how different the dynamics of this situation are from previous cliff-hangers he has created and then pulled out.

Mr. Rabin will respond to weakness and unpredictability not with sympathy and concession but by digging in more firmly. The shame factor, deliberately used in Arab politics to undermine the legitimacy and authority of a stronger opponent, plays almost no role in Israeli political culture, which abhors the self-doubt that Mr. Arafat's tactics have inspired in other opponents.

Mr. Arafat has repeatedly salvaged political victory out of military defeat since PLO guerrillas ambushed Israeli troops in Jordan in 1968. His men lost that battle, but their willingness and ability to fight the Israeli army at all established the PLO as an independent force in Arab politics.

The PLO gained international sympathy two years later by being crushed in Jordan's civil war. The guerrilla organization also benefited from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, in which the Arabs initially surprised and humiliated Israel before suffering devastating battlefield losses that were halted by U.S. diplomatic intervention.

In 1982, Mr. Arafat survived Israel's siege of Beirut and emerged as a hero in Arab eyes, even though the PLO was dispersed from its operational base in Lebanon. Similarly, he lost the war of international terrorism — the Palestinian cause was tarnished and his terror agency was tracked down and eliminated by the Israelis — but he remained unshaken in his leadership position.

Until, that is, the summer of 1990. By backing Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, he infuriated the Gulf rulers who had been his principal financial backers. Saddam's defeat brought Mr. Arafat nothing except ostracism and bankruptcy. He agreed to Israel's terms for peace talks in order to brake the PLO's swift slide toward disintegration.

The Palestinian is discovering that he cannot rely on external factors for much help in his diplomatic arm wrestling with Mr. Rabin. The Clinton administration has wisely declined to come galloping to Mr. Arafat's aid by pressuring Mr. Rabin. And Mr. Arafat's Arab brothers are either too angry at him for supporting Saddam or too absorbed with their own problems to weigh in with the Americans or the Israelis on Mr. Arafat's behalf.

Egypt has been his most consistent base of support among major Arab countries and would like to help him now. But Cairo's ability to influence

the Israelis has been seriously weakened by the Cold Peace that has prevailed since the two former enemies signed a peace treaty in 1979.

The Arab player Mr. Arafat must watch most closely now is Syria's Hafez Assad, who was humiliated by the secret Palestinian-Israeli contacts leading to the peace accord and who has other reasons to take revenge on Mr. Arafat. If Mr. Arafat misjudges Assad and goes over the brink in his own separate negotiations with Israel, Mr. Assad would have a clear track to pursue a deal with Mr. Rabin on the Golan Heights. He could not now be accused of selling out the Palestinians by negotiating separately with the Israelis.

Syria in fact may have been the real target all along for Mr. Rabin, who is skeptical of Mr. Arafat's ability to deliver. Listening to Mr. Rabin strongly insist a few weeks ago in Washington that there were no prospects for a deal with Syria now, I thought I heard a prime minister who doth protest too much.

Failure on the Palestinian track might suit Mr. Rabin fine. For one thing, it would probably be politically fatal for Mr. Arafat, who could finally wind up losing by losing.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Curious Custom

LONDON — As to-day (Jan. 6) is the feast of the Epiphany, the Royal offering of gold, frankincense and myrror will be presented at the altar of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The offering usually consists of twenty sovereigns, with small packets of spices. In former days the offering was financed with a cheque for £50, which was furnished by the Lord Stewart, and on one occasion when Prince Albert happened to attend the service he had the curiosity to examine the contents of the box in which the offerings were made. He discovered that the gold was represented merely by a single sovereign. It was always distributed in fees and perquisites to various persons who took part in the function and to some of the officials of the chapel.

Helsingfors [Helsinki] says that 17 Bolsheviks have been arrested at the Finnish frontier. They give a dissonant account of the present situation in Petrograd. The story, they say, is simply an immense cemetery. People faint daily from hunger; they fall and die in the streets. Outs are about the only food that is left to eat. A herring costs 20 roubles, a bunch of figs 300 roubles. The working classes are exhibiting a profound discontent with the Bolshevik regime.

1944: One Double Each

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] Many bars started rationing customers today (Jan. 5) to one "double" a visit after a dislodge was issued that a 50 percent cut was likely soon in Britain's liquor supply. Doubling the whisky situation as "one" one distiller, said exports to North and South America also would be cut in half. No more liquor is being distilled and existing stocks are disappearing rapidly, it said.

1919: Starving Russians

STOCKHOLM — A despatch from



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Of Nihilism and the Genius Of American Pop Culture

By David Rieff

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — Almost invariably, what the poor of the world know — which is to say, what the overwhelming majority of the people of the world know — if they are familiar with anything foreign, is American popular culture. With the exception of the Islamic world, where resistance is still fierce, that culture continues to sweep all before it.

India and China, which between them now have two-fifths of the world's population, were the other great holdouts, fearing the enormous changes that allowing in American culture would bring. But those barriers have either fallen or are on the brink of falling.

The essential point is that most people want this consumer culture, however much they may resent its effect on the status of women. Yet such changes come as part of the package, since American consumer culture is corrosive of all traditions and established truths.

Yet we are stuck with the global culture, as we are stuck with world capitalism. Those who would, out of revision to American culture in particular, husband the belief that other paradigms are available are in for a long wait.

American mass culture has not become the global benchmark by accident. It is precisely the history-less, wilful quality of American popular culture, its conviction that dreams and realities are, or at least should be, indistinguishable, that makes it superior to anything that can be produced by societies where people have lived longer and believed their culture to be less perennially up for grabs.

It is the organic specificity of French or Japanese or Egyptian history that makes it so difficult for such cultures to connect the dots of their own history to the American cultural mix that has made it infinitely exportable.

The main reason American popular culture arose with such swiftness and achieved such success was that there was always less of a firebreak of traditions and institutions of higher culture to hold it back. A country motivated by assumptions on the part of its ruling class that "history is bunk" or that "the business of America is business" is unlikely to worry very much about questions of quality so long as the customers keep buying.

The American business elite should probably erect heroic statues to the student radicals of the 1960s. The same ethos that declared that people should buy anything they felt like having, however little they might need it, mandated that one should learn anything one wanted to learn, and little or nothing

else, so long as such learning could either be subsidized or at least end in a decent-paying job.

Identity politics, with its rapid self-absorption, is cut from the same cloth. Just as one buys things to adorn oneself and one's surroundings, so students began to be encouraged to study themselves, with the promise of maintaining or upgrading their self-esteem.

The presumption was that knowledge had been withheld by an oppressive society and that its receipt was a revolutionary act. The students were happy, pleased to be able to study themselves, a therapeutic rather than an educational experience, and the university administration was happy because, as an educational commodity, such curricula could be expanded to satisfy the demands of whatever new oppressed subset presented itself, so long as its members could afford the tuition.

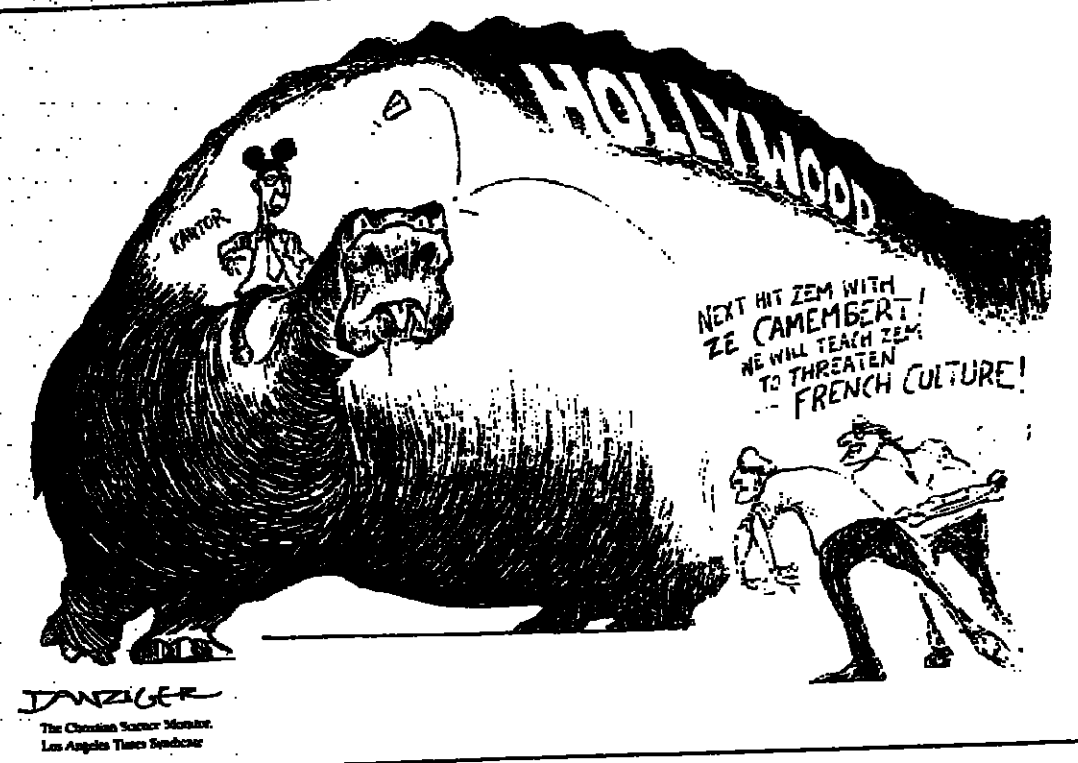
With high culture in retreat, the field was then clear for mass culture. This has been the real significance of the academic culture wars. While radicals and neoconservatives squabbled, the selling goes on.

Even before the latest campus tumult, the American version of capitalism had proved itself infinitely resilient and absorptive. But now the time it takes for some genuinely disturbing or seemingly sedition movement — rap music is the obvious example — to be successfully merchandised grows ever shorter. It is only a decade since hip-hop clubs were a phenomenon of urban ghettos. Now, sanitized versions of the music that originated there are used as background music for Pepsi commercials.

In Europe or East Asia, where ideas are still taken more seriously, rap, with its violent, hate-filled lyrics, would have made the establishment, at the very least, wince.

The genius of American popular culture resides precisely in the nihilism of its entrepreneurs and, finally, in the staunch refusal to admit that anything needs to be taken so seriously as to get in the way of its marketing, and a confidence that anything can be marketed if it is given the right advertising spin. Because it excludes nothing, from Rambo to Rambo, where almost any other culture would leave at least some things off the manifest, and because it knows how to make everything seem not only attractive but somehow necessary, the new global culture has to at least pass through the American dream, even if it does not originate there, before being sent out to fill the dreams of the world.

The writer is author most recently of "The Exile: Cuba at the Heart of Miami." This article was adapted by The Washington Post from a longer version that appears in the current issue of the World Policy Journal.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clinton and the Economy

Regarding the report "Strong Data Point to a Good '94 for U.S. Economy" (Dec. 30) by Lawrence Markin:

President Bill Clinton's tax increase may have helped keep interest rates down, but not for the virtuous reason Mr. Markin states. By raising taxes, Mr. Clinton took money away from private investment and discouraged work — investment and work being the two elements needed for growth. Growth in turn tends to increase interest rates. It is Mr. Clinton's slow growth that maintains low rates, not his so-called debt reduction. When you tax to reduce government borrowing you reduce savings and consumption by roughly the same amount you reduce borrowing. The two offset each other; the effect on interest rates is neutral.

President George Bush's recession (brought on partly by increased taxes and new regulation) brought down interest rates, short and long. Mr. Clinton inherited these low rates. He did not create them. This is verified by tracking the Treasury bill rate and Lehman Bond Index over the last two years of the Bush administration and the first year under Mr. Clinton.

Taxing is not the way to reduce the deficit, because taxing has an adverse effect on growth. Growth provides a government with more revenue and reduces its expenditures. Interest rates and inflation are the most important. There is an old saying: "The bond market loves a recession."

Fourth-quarter growth in '93 was

about equal to growth in the same quarter of '92, but under this heavier burden of taxes it is unlikely to be sustained through '94. The Bush-Clinton taxes make it difficult to maintain the growth we had in 1983-88. Moreover, the greatest deficit reduction we had was in 1987 (down to \$145 billion) after the tax cut of 1986. (The increase after the recession of 1981-82, not from the Reagan tax cuts which took effect after the deficits had disappeared.)

EVAN G. GALBRAITH, New York.

Be Clear About NATO

Regarding "Engagement in Europe: Partnership With Russia" (Opinion, Jan. 3) by Timothy Garton Ash, Michael Merles and Dominique Moisi:

Would the West risk a nuclear war to protect Poland or the Czech Republic from a Russian led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy or some other Russian nationalist? Remember Munich 1938 — or for that matter, Bosnia 1992! To change NATO's role of protecting Western Europe into a less defined role of global European protection (against Russia, who else?) creates confusion as to what is and what is not a vital interest for NATO.

NATO's role should be kept simple and clear: to protect Western Europe from aggression. Let the frontiers of NATO be the frontiers of nuclear retaliation. Stop this idealistic nonsense of a global European defense system when the alliance is unable even to solve what began as a minor crisis in Yugoslavia.

Let's be down to earth: Russia is a nuclear power with a very powerful army,

however demoralized it is at present. The West will not risk a nuclear war for Romania or the Baltic states — but it would for France or Germany. Why then sign a useless treaty with a country the West is not willing to defend?

FERNANDO BARCIA, Paris.

Left Standing at the Door

Regarding "East Europeans at the Door, Betrayed" by Marc Ballen and "Lucie Was Not What the U.S. Wants" by Alan Levy (Opinion, Dec. 16):

Bravo for printing these two opinion pieces about the deplorable treatment of young Czechs by American consular officers. As an American visitor to Central Europe in 1990, I witnessed such disgraceful behavior first-hand while assisting two young Czech friends who wished to visit America for the first time. They had saved up their euros, and I enthusiastically helped them to get their visas. I had hoped that my friends' experience in Prague was an aberration. I am disheartened to see that the situation appears to be official policy and seems to be getting worse.

JIM KULSTAD, Rome.

When the Artists Acquiesce To Their Own Corruption

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON — In the original screenplay for the new movie "Geronimo: An American Legend," the great Indian fighter hung little girls on meat hooks — a vignette substantiated by even sympathetic contemporary portraits, which paint him as not only a brave and formidable Apache leader, but one of the most ruthless and cruel. No meat hooks are evident in the final film, which makes the great warrior not much meaner than Tonto.

In Toronto, fist-shaking protesters turn out at the premiere of a Broadway-bound revival of the Jerome Kern-Oscar

some sort of conflict between nurturing genuine cultural diversity — who doesn't favor that? — and maintaining the classic aesthetic criteria that have produced and recognized great art through the ages. No such conflict exists.

If motion pictures in the past, for example, misrepresented Indians and blacks, it was because, blinded by naïveté or prejudice, filmmakers resisted treating them as individuals. Political correctness, in its insistence on defining and promoting art according to the race or gender or ethnicity or circumstance of the artist or performer, extends the same dehumanizing mentality in a different context.

Nothing undermined the fallacy of that approach more than the "Circa 1492" exhibit last year at the National Gallery of Art — perhaps the most culturally diverse and inclusive show ever mounted. "Circa 1492" made stunningly irrelevant any argument about cultural imperialism or bias by measuring every major culture in the world at the time of Columbus's voyage by the greatest art from each that has survived.

Shining forth from the riches of that exhibit — the heartbreaking Taino mask with its tears of rain, the exquisitely ornamented drifting cups and silver ship from Benin — was the reaffirmation of the once revered concept called universality.

Does the great and significant art of every culture meet some test beyond the time and language to speak to some universal concept of truth and beauty mysteriously linking all humankind? The obvious answer is yes.

But there was another message in the show. The dawn of the 16th century was a time of war and prejudice and suspicion and terror, as well as of learning. The Spanish Inquisition was in full bloom, and tribal and religious wars embroiled most of Europe, Africa and the Americas. Yet one looked in vain in "Circa 1492" for great art inspired by anger or fear.

While there was plenty prompted by fearful visions of the supernatural, great art about almost everything else springs not from hatred, fear and grumpiness but from wonder, hope and the compelling vision of an individual artist. The Renaissance was about discovery, and so is all great art.

Anger and fear, on the other hand, are what political correctness is all about: anger at the inequities of life and society, fear of images and language and differences — and of one's own artistic inadequacy as well.

Anger and fear only rarely produce great art. What they do produce — and the 16th century, again, is highly instructive — is the destruction of great art, from the Spanish looting of Aztec temples to the English looting of New Spain.

The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

Patten Readies Phase 2 Democracy Bill

Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Attempting to prod China into opening negotiations over democratic reforms in Hong Kong, a senior local government official said Wednesday that Britain was preparing to push still further ahead without Beijing's approval.

"We could see legislation covering the so-called controversial proposals made by Governor Patten being introduced to the Legislative Council as early as March," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

"We'd prefer to be talking to them about this, but China has to realize we have a legislative timetable to meet," said the official, confirming a report broadcast on the government-owned Radio Television Hong Kong radio service that indicated Britain's willingness to ignore Beijing's strong objections to its plans.

China and Britain have been locked in a bitter 15-month dispute over the degree of democracy to be allowed in Hong Kong after its return to Beijing's rule in 1997.

In October 1992, Governor Chris Patten first proposed a series of reforms that were intended

to widen the electoral base for future elections to be held in Hong Kong. China has steadfastly objected to the proposals, contending that they break the spirit of British-Chinese agreements on the transfer of sovereignty.

After seven months of silence and seven months of apparently fruitless talks, Mr. Patten decided to begin the legislative process on roughly half of the package, while leaving the door open to talks on the remaining proposals.

According to China, such a strategy has sabotaged further negotiations. Beijing went further in late December, saying it would respond to Britain's unilateral actions by dismantling Hong Kong's three-tier system of government after 1997.

A bill that would lower the voting age to 18, abolish appointed membership to municipal administrative boards and institute a one-vote, one-seat format for the 20 members of the 60-member legislature chosen by direct election is now working its way through the Legislative Council.

The bill, containing steps deemed the least controversial of Mr. Patten's proposals, also would allow 28 Hong Kong residents who are

members of China's parliament to run for elections and hold office in the Legislative Council.

As soon as the first bill is approved, probably in February, legislation containing the changes most objectionable to Beijing will be presented to legislators, unless Britain and China are discussing them at the time, the government official said.

The second bill would define the structure of an Election Committee that would choose 10 members of the Legislative Council. The legislation would also determine the number of voters in functional constituencies, which are organized along trade and professional-group lines.

During the now-moribund negotiations, Britain reduced the numbers of voters it sought to include in the functional constituencies. It also made some concessions on the composition of the Election Committee.

A final decision on which proposals will be included in new legislation will not be made until Mr. Patten meets with Prime Minister John Major and his cabinet during a visit to London this month, the official said.

Unblock Trade, Senator Urges in China

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Senator J. Bennett Johnston, leading a group from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, said Wednesday it would be "unthinkable" to deny China privileged trade status with the United States.

With China expected to build 15 to 20 big power plants a year after 1995, Mr. Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, is pushing to get American companies a piece of the fast-growing market.

Mr. Johnston met Wednesday with Prime Minister Li Peng and the head of the National People's Congress, Qiao Guo. The senator said they had discussed human rights, Tibet, arms sales, North Korea's nuclear potential and China's economic growth.

But Mr. Johnston, who is chairman of the energy committee, also had American business in mind.

"At each meeting we said we hoped more American dollars and American business would be coming to China," he said, adding that his Chinese counterparts replied that "the limits are largely American-made."

[China's press agency said Mr. Li told the senators, "We believe that fast-track American status and entrepreneurs will not keep aloof from this market or turn a deaf ear to this precious opportunity." The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Johnston said that to block the renewal of most-favored-nation trade status, in which imports from China are subject to the lowest possible U.S. tariffs, would "in my mind be unthinkable, a disaster for human rights."

Mr. Johnston also said he backed renewed sales of nuclear power plant technology to China. "If they don't get it from us, they will get it from someone else," he said.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Penn-

sylvania, sounded the only skeptical note from the delegation. "Progress on human rights is not sufficient in my view," Mr. Specter said. He said he wanted "to put them on notice" that the renewal of most-favored-nation status "is not a foregone conclusion."

Beijing Gains a Round

China claimed victory Wednesday in a dispute with the United States over allegations that it exported goods made by prisoners. Reuters reported from Beijing.

The People's Daily quoted from the Dec. 13 issue of a U.S. government publication, the Federal Register, saying that the No. 1 Qinghai Prison in Beijing had not exported its hosiery to the United States.

The Federal Register said U.S. customs officials had found that merchandise made in the prison "is no longer being or is likely to be imported into the U.S."

Rebel Jets Bomb Kabul as Troops Retake Airport

Reuters

KABUL — Rebel jets bombed the Afghan capital on Wednesday, killing at least one person and wounding six, as Iranian diplomats attempted to mediate a cease-fire between President Burhanuddin Rabbani and a mutinous warlord.

Government troops captured Kabul's airport from the militia of General Abdul Rashid Dostum, a former Communist, on the fifth day of battles for supremacy in Afghanistan that have killed dozens of people and wounded more than 2,500.

But General Dostum's forces

pushed Mr. Rabbani's forces back from the warlord's principal air- base in the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif.

This enabled several of the general's jets to launch three bombing runs on Kabul and the Bagram air base just north of the capital, government sources said.

They were the first air raids by General Dostum's forces since he launched his coup attempt at dawn on New Year's Day.

Two bombs landed in the suburb of Wazir Akbar Khan, one hitting the home of the deputy minister of

aviation and tourism, who was not home, and killing a passerby. Six people were wounded. The other bomb landed near a bakery. Nearby, another person was killed and three were wounded in a rocket attack.

Iranian diplomats were trying to negotiate a truce between the president and General Dostum's forces, which have been backed in two days of infantry battles by a key Rabbani ally, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Iranian sources said.

But it was unclear whether the diplomats had managed to consult

with Mr. Hekmatyar, whose base is south of Kabul.

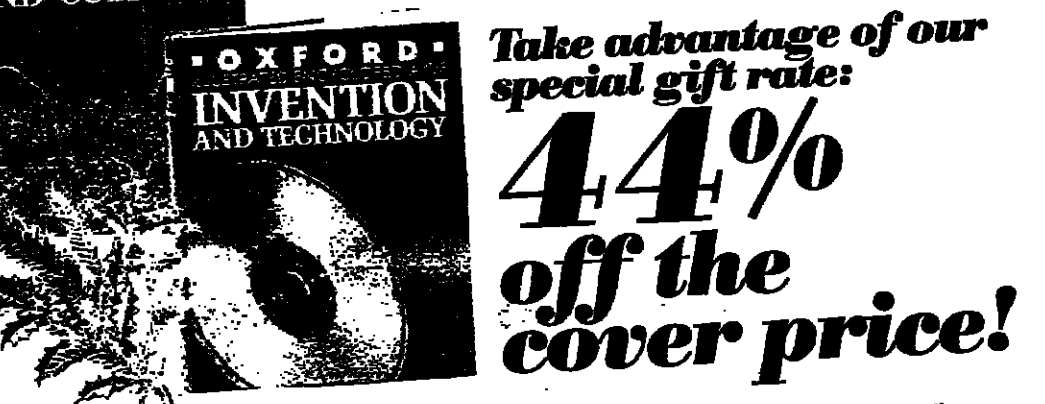
In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross called for a truce and for Kabul airport to reopen so the organization could ferry in urgent food and medical supplies.

While hospitals were crowded with more than 2,500 casualties, 10 of them had been resupplied by the Red Cross, officials said.

It was the worst series of battles in the city since fierce clashes in August 1992 left more than 3,000 people dead.

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'Museum, Holy Ground, Cemetery': How, and Whether, to Save Auschwitz

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service
OSWIECIM, Poland — An international debate fraught with historical and moral questions is under way about how Poland is to preserve the decaying remains of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz.

The four main gas chambers and crematoriums here at Auschwitz, where approximately 1.6 million people, most of them Jews, were gassed and their ashes dumped in the surrounding ponds and fields, were blown up by the Nazis. The remains have been largely left as broken slabs of lichen-encrusted concrete and brick.

Concrete pillars that were used to hold up barbed-wire fences are disintegrating, weathered by the harsh winters in this isolated southwestern part of rural Poland. There is only a small sign indicating that the ashes of about 100,000 people lie in the small pond near one of the crematoriums.

Jonathan Webber, a fellow in Jewish social studies at Oxford University and a founding member of the Auschwitz international committee, asked as he walked over the floor of gas chamber No. 5, the last, hastily constructed gas chamber. "Or can you say Auschwitz lies in its meaning and not its physical site?"

Taking different positions in the debate over Auschwitz are historians, conservation experts, Jewish representatives and Poles laying plans for its future. For many, the chilling emptiness of the 175 hectares (430 acres) at Birkenau, the second camp at the Auschwitz complex, is the most eloquent testimony to what occurred there.

From the spring of 1942 to the end of 1944, the vast majority of the Auschwitz victims were gassed at Birkenau, in what was then occupied Poland. Under blankets of snow recently, it was easy for visitors to scratch away the earth near the pits, in the fields and at the pond where the ashes were buried, and find flints of human bone.

When communism collapsed, the new government quickly appointed an international committee of historians, conservation experts, Jewish representatives and Polish Catholics to reshape the way the Auschwitz complex is presented. The debate over Auschwitz has also been driven by renewed interest in the Holocaust in the last few years, prompted in part by the aging of the generation of survivors.

pressure from Jewish organizations, asked the Poles to move after nearly a decade there. Whatever is done at the Birkenau section of the camp, it will most likely be done slowly.

To assist the museum in its preservation efforts, the German government announced a grant of about \$20 million in 1992 for the next five years. And a television fund-raising event in Germany garnered \$1 million from the public in 1992. The museum is to use the German funds in ways approved by the international committee, said Folkmar Stöcker, cultural attaché at the German Embassy in Warsaw.

Arthur Dreifuss of Film and Stage Dies

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Arthur Dreifuss, a prolific German-born director, producer and writer of movies, television shows and Broadway musicals, has died. He was 85.

Mr. Dreifuss died at his home in suburban Studio City on New Year's Eve after a brief bout with the flu, his daughter, Nancy Hess, said Tuesday.

Mr. Dreifuss played piano in Germany with George Gershwin before arriving in New York in 1928, said his friend George Michaud. He became a Broadway producer, and at one point had six musicals running at once.

Mr. Dreifuss was lured to Hollywood in the 1930s, and became a contract director. He shifted to television in the 1950s and 1960s, and became a talent agent in the 1970s.

His credits include "The Quare Fellow," the television movie "Riot on Sunset Strip," and the television nature series "Wildlife in Crisis," which he produced in Africa.

Frank Belknap Long, 90, author of "The Hounds of Tindalos," "The Horror From the Hills" and other works of fantasy, the supernatural and science fiction, died Sunday in Manhattan. His science fiction works include the story collection "John Castairs, Space Detective," the serial novella "The Horror From the Hills," and the novels "Mars Is My Destination" and "It Was the Day of the Robot."

For some visitors, the ruins are too oblique, even though some renovation has been done to the watchtowers, guardposts, some fences and the wooden barracks where the prisoners were held in appalling conditions.

According to this argument, one of the best ways of ensuring that the Nazi atrocities are not forgotten is to reconstruct the gas chambers so that visitors can walk in and, perhaps, imagine better what the horror was like.

The debate has come to the fore now for several reasons. Until 1989, the Communist government of Poland, without consultation from the outside world, decided what happened at Auschwitz. Immediately after World War II, the first Auschwitz death camp, which is actually the smaller of the two, was turned into a museum with artifacts of human hair, suitcases and clothes of the victims on display. The one gas chamber and its ovens were rebuilt.

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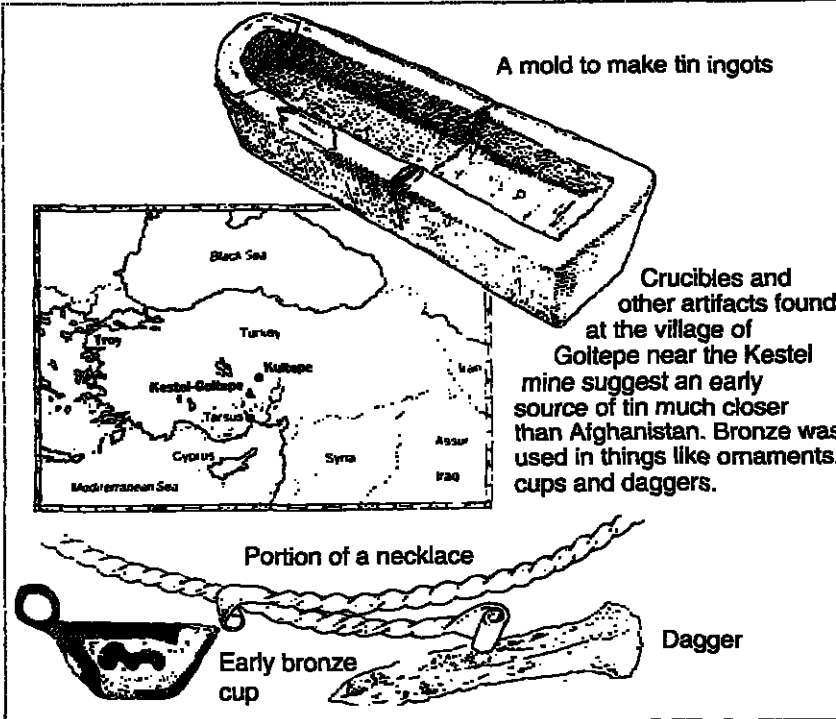
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Children may have helped mine ore from narrow tunnels inkish mines. Nuggets were mined out, powered, mixed in charcoal and smelted in tall crucibles, using blowpipes.



By John Noble Wilford

Darker Theod



The mine, at a site called Kestel, has narrow passages running more than a mile into the mountainside, with others still blocked and unexplored. The archaeologists found only low-grade tin ore, presumably the remains of richer

established beyond doubt that tin metal was being mined and smelted at Kestel and Goltepe. They could not have met all of the Middle East's tin needs in the Bronze Age, she said, but neither was all the tin imported, as had long been thought.

By Lawrence K. Altman

CALLING ONE FOR FROM ANOTHER

FOREIGN COUNTRY HER IS NO

either you're trying to reach another country overseas, or customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or World

American Samoa	633-1000	Chile	0
Aruba	211	China	0

By Malcolm W. Browne

Heart Risks

"Traditional theology is silent on the spin of the soul," Daedalus writes, "though it may predict that the soul of a sinner would depart downward, and might weigh less than that of a righteous believer."

"It is clearly worthwhile," Dr. Jones writes. "to establish this moment accurately. If the soul turns out to enter the fetus quite late in pregnancy, the religious arguments against contraception and early abortion will be neatly disproved."

By Jane E. Brody

The Framingham offspring, now middle-aged, are in many respects significantly healthier than their parents were when they entered the federally financed study 44 years ago.

He continued: "Most people who get heart attacks and strokes don't die. They live. This is how our country is going broke, paying for the bypass operations, angioplasties and truckloads of medicines needed to keep people with cardiovascular diseases alive. Hospitalizations for coronary disease may have actually increased, not declined."

But perhaps most distressing to the Framingham researchers is their finding that rates of adult-onset diabetes are soaring. Dr. Kannel noted that the prevalence of diabetes in Framingham had risen nearly threefold over the last three decades and was continuing to climb.

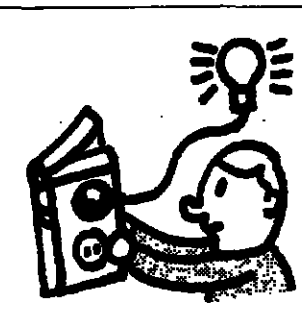
BERTOLT BRECHT:
Journals, 1934-1955

George Bernard Shaw was a vegetarian playwright. Brecht, like Shaw, in fact, juggled ideas like flaming torches while trying, less successfully than Shaw, to keep his distance from the heat. In his theater the ideas are primarily characters; this is why, for many dramatic

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● **Bernad Fischer**, Berlin's chief of protocol, is reading "*Aus einem diplomatischen Wanderleben*" by Friedrich Rosen. "It is an old habit of mine to browse around searching for diplomatic memoirs. Through this book I have acquired quite a knowledge about the way the diplomatic life used to be in Berlin until the end of World War II."

(*Michael Kallenbach, IHT*)



By Alan Truscott

0+0317	Δ Hong Kong	011
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Just dial the access code of the country you want to call. In the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you're abroad, you'll want to call collect from home.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 ♦
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	3 ♥	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	6 ♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

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○ Antigua	all	✓ + China	18-13	✓ + Hungary	00-800-01-877	✓ Malaysia	800-0016	✓ Portugal	02074-577	✓ Turkey	00000-1-477
Argentina	011-5011-1111	Colombia-English	930-13-8880	✓ India	000-157	Mexico	92-800-87-9000	✓ Puerto Rico	1-800-877-9000	✓ United Arab Emirates	900-131
Australia	000-253-80	Colombia-Spanish	930-13-0110	00-800-15	00-800-15	○ Monaco	99-800-87	✓ 01 Romania	01-800-0877	United Kingdom	6500-890-877
Australia	001-500-59-57	✓ Costa Rica	18-13	✓ Ireland	1-800-55-2001	✓ Netherlands	06-002-9819	✓ 01 Russia	9-495-055-6033	United Kingdom	6500-890-877
✓ Austria	020-303-204	✓ Cyprus	199-10-01	✓ Israel	070-00-7727	✓ Netherlands Antilles	001-800-53-1111	✓ Russia (Moscow)	155-033	Δ United Kingdom	6500-890-877
Belgium	1-888-389-211	✓ Czech Republic	00-10-087-87	✓ Italy	172-877	✓ New Zealand	000-999	✓ Salmon	225-0333	~ U.S.A.	1-800-877-9000
✓ Benelux	000-87-9000	✓ Denmark	000-1-877	✓ Japan	000-1-877	○ Newsgate	00-0-68	○ 01 Taiwan and Rota	1-235-0333	~ U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-9000
✓ Belgium	071-11-0914	✓ Dominican Republic	00-10-53-877	✓ Korea	0066-653-677	○ 01 Sweden (Möngel)	361	✓ 01 Mexico	1-235-0333	✓ U.S. Virgin Islands	001417
Belize (H-Ad)	536	Ecuador	17	✓ Kyrgyz	0200-12	✓ Norway	020-43-877	Saudi Arabia	1910-15	✓ Vietnam City	172-877
Belize (H-Ad)	536	✓ El Salvador	191	○ 01 Korea	009-16	Panama	115	✓ Singapore	000-173-177	✓ Venezuela-English	900-1111-1
✓ Bermuda	1-800-623-4877	✓ Finland	9800-10284	○ 01 Korea	530-2U55	○ 01 Paraguay	000-12-900	✓ 01 South Africa	9-800-99-0001	Venezuela-Spanish	900-1111-1
Bolivia	000-1333	✓ France	99-0087	○ 01 Korea	530-FONE	✓ Peru	190	Spain	901-90-0013		
Brazil	001-5016	✓ Germany	0130-0037	✓ Korea	0039-13	Philippines	855-81	Δ St. Lucia	187		
Δ British Virgin Is.	1-800-877-9000	✓ Greece	000-004-111	Kuwait	800-777	✓ (ETPT stations only)		✓ Sweden	020-799-011		
Cambridge (Phone Patch)	000-01-01	✓ Guatemala	195	✓ Liechtenstein	155-777	✓ Philippines	855-611	✓ Switzerland	155-9777		
✓ Cambodia (Phone Patch)	2310	Δ Honduras	000-004-121000	✓ Lithuania	8-197	✓ (PhilConn)		○ Taiwan	0000-14-0877		
~ Canada	1-800-877-9000	Hong Kong	880-1877	Luxembourg	8000-0415	Philippines (PLDT)	855-66	✓ Thailand	011-999-1-877		

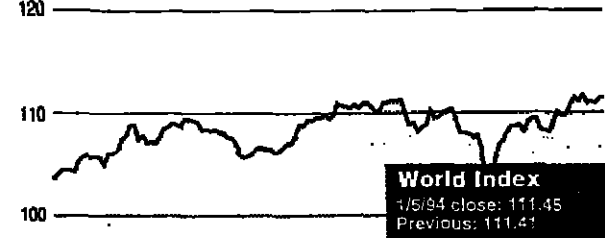
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THE TRIB INDEX: 111.45
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index
1/6/94 close: 111.45
Previous: 111.41

Asia-Pacific
Approx. weighting 32%
Close: 118.52 Prev: 118.43

Europe
Approx. weighting 37%
Close: 114.75 Prev: 115.48

North America
Approx. weighting 26%
Close: 97.09 Prev: 96.80

Latin America
Approx. weighting 5%
Close: 128.97 Prev: 125.08

World Index
1/6/94 close: 111.45
Previous: 111.41

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Frankfurt, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 30 top listed companies in each market capitalization, otherwise the 100 top listed are tracked.

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Stocks Fall in Europe Inflation Fears Behind Plunge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — European stock markets ended lower on Wednesday after being dragged down by declining futures, profit-taking and a weaker opening on Wall Street caused by fears of a resurgence in inflation.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 0.63 percent, to 114.75.

In London, shares plunged amid a selling spree on the futures market and dimming outlook for interest-rate cuts. At the close, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index was down 29.3 points, at 3,379.2.

Uptake reports about consumer spending during the Christmas period are convincing many investors that the British economy is on the way to recovery. That is also limiting optimism about a rate cut, which would be beneficial for the stock market.

French share prices closed lower on a technical correction after the market hit a record high on Monday. The CAC-40 blue-chip share index sank 24.79 points, to 2,249.55, on active Bourse volume of about 5.4 billion francs (\$915 million).

Dealers said the downward move also came amid speculation that French interest rates were unlikely to be cut soon. Even if the Bundesbank cuts rates at its council meeting on Thursday, Paris dealers said the newly independent Bank of France is likely to delay cutting its own rates to build up some credibility in financial markets.

German share prices also weakened as investors took profits in disappointment that the strong rally just before and just after the new year appeared to have run out of steam. By the session end, the DAX index was down 20.17 points at 2,233.41.

German shares continued to decline in after-hour trading. Dealers said that a vague rumor that President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia would visit Germany in February.

See STOCKS, Page 10

Borden Sees Loss And Solicits Bids For Snack Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Borden Inc. said Wednesday it would sell its North American snack foods business as part of a corporate restructuring that will contribute to a \$650 million charge against fourth-quarter earnings.

Borden said the divestment program would permit the company to focus on core businesses such as pasta, niche foods and domestic dairy products as well as its *nonfood* businesses.

The company said it expected a loss of \$590 million to \$600 million for 1993 but maintained earnings would improve steadily in 1994 after a marginally profitable first quarter. In 1992, it posted a net loss of \$439.6 million and in 1991 it recorded a profit of \$294.9 million.

The company also said it plans cost reductions over the next two years that will save up to \$125 million annually by the end of 1995. It plans to cut its annual dividend in half for 1994 to 30 cents a share.

The company's share tumbled to close down \$2.37, at \$15.87, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Anthony D'Amato resigned under pressure as its chief executive last month.

Frank Tascio, who became chairman on Dec. 9, said Wednesday the board had "evaluated the full range of alternatives for Borden, including sale or merger of the company."

"The goal of this program is to build shareholder value by focusing on and revitalizing our best businesses," he said.

The businesses being put up for sale include its North American salty snacks, seafood, jams and jellies. They accounted together for about \$1.25 billion in revenue last year, or nearly 20 percent of projected corporate sales of \$6.75 billion.

The divestments are expected to be completed by the end of the year. The snack foods units may be sold together, individually or in combinations.

Other businesses for sale, including Duxee seafood and Bama jams and jellies, accounted for \$500 million in sales last year. Among units to be retained, Borden said its pasta and niche products such as Cracker Jack and ReaLemon were fundamentally strong.

Metallgesellschaft Seeks 3.2 Billion DM Bailout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG, whose finances were reported Wednesday to be in even worse shape than previously thought, said it was seeking to raise 3.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.84 billion) in fresh equity and credits as part of a restructuring plan.

The troubled German metals company said after a meeting with its creditor banks that the capital-raising plan was met with a "positive" response. But the company would not say whether the banks would accept the plan.

"No agreement has been reached yet," said one banker who attended the meeting. Other bankers said they had until next Wednesday to declare their position on the proposed restructuring.

The new chairman of Metallgesellschaft, Karl-Josef Neukirchen, also said Wednesday that the company would have to review its results for last year following the dismal last month of six of its board members, including the former chairman, Heinz Schimmling.

Industry sources said that for the year ended Sept. 30, the company had a loss of 1.784 billion DM — more than five times the previously reported loss of 347 million DM.

The sources also said debts at the group currently total 9.995 billion DM, greater than the 8 billion DM it announced last week. The

sources added the loss at the company's U.S. unit, MG Corp., was 770 million DM for the year.

A Metallgesellschaft spokesman refused to comment on the reports.

The company said its proposed restructuring package included:

- A stock offering to raise 1.4 billion DM through the sale of 5.6 million new shares at par value of 250 DM each.

- The transformation of 1.3 billion DM of bank credits into "subordinated convertible participation capital," which would have the character of equity.

- The granting by banks of 500 million DM in new credits to the parent company.

"With this package of measures, the foreseeable liquidity requirements will be fully covered and there would be an adequate equity base," the company said.

Metallgesellschaft said the capital measures, combined with previously announced plans to sell off some of the conglomerate's subsidiaries, would bear fruit quickly.

"The management board considers today as a new beginning for the Metallgesellschaft group," a statement said. It said the package of measures should cover the group's

liquidity needs and provide it with an adequate capital base.

Deutsche Bank AG has credit exposure to Metallgesellschaft of 539 million DM. Bayerische Landesbank AG has 380 million DM. Dresdner Bank AG has 198 million DM. Commerzbank AG has 201 million DM. Credit Lyonnais of 240 million DM and Chase Manhattan of 149 million DM, the industry sources added.

The sources said 60.2 percent of the company's new share issue will be taken up proportionately by Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank, Allianz AG, Daimler-Benz AG and the state of Kuwait. The rest will be taken up by the remainder of Metallgesellschaft's creditors, the sources said.

Metallgesellschaft has been in crisis since it disclosed on Dec. 7 that it needed an emergency loan from its main creditor banks. Dresdner Bank AG and Deutsche Bank AG to meet cash calls on oil-futures contracts.

On Dec. 17, Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board fired Mr. Schimmling, accusing him of conducting the oil-futures trades without properly informing the board. Four other management-board members were asked to step down. Even without the oil trades, Metallgesellschaft was running up losses on its activities.

(A.F.X. Bloomberg, Reuters)

Amid Gloom, Germany Spots a Possible Glimmer

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Conflicting data on employment and orders to German industry, released Wednesday, cast doubt on the government's claim that an economic recovery had arrived but left intact the hope that it was on its way.

Record unemployment in December, a decline in orders to German manufacturing industry in November and downward revisions of two earlier reports suggest the German economy might have shrunk in the fourth quarter of 1993, after expanding at a 0.5 percent rate in the second and third quarters, economists said.

"The recession isn't over," said Hans Jäkel, an economist for DRI/McGraw-Hill in Frankfurt.

With the exception of exports, which are rising, underlying trends in major demand components still point downward, he said.

Amid the gloom, however, many economists professed to have seen a bright spot.

The number of West Germans without jobs rose by 383,079 in December to a postwar record of 2.5 million, for an unemployment rate of 9.1 percent. East German unemployment rate rose to 16.2 percent from 15.8 percent in November.

In seasonally adjusted terms, however, West German unemploy-

ment rose by just 5,000 in December, the smallest increase in months, after increases of 35,000 in November, 38,000 in October and 50,000 in September.

Separately, the Economics Ministry reported a 0.8 percent decline

in orders to German manufacturers in November, adjusted for inflation and seasonal factors, and revised October's figure to a 0.6 percent decline from a drop of 0.3 percent.

On Tuesday, the Economics Ministry said industrial production had fallen 2.1 percent in November and revised the previous month's data to show a deeper decline. But this contradictory combination of a smaller-than-expected rise in unemployment and larger-than-expected decline in industrial orders and production amounts to a sure sign the economy is slowly turning around, some analysts said.

"The first signs of a recovery are always wishy-washy," Stefan Schneider, an economist at Nomura Research Institute, said. "The trend is changing, but it takes some time before it shows up. I wouldn't write off the recovery completely."

Although he said the seasonally adjusted West German unemploy-

ment figure for December was an "amazingly good number," he pointed out that a single month's figures can seldom be trusted in charting a trend.

The Bundesbank, which holds its first board meeting of the new year Thursday, is also taking a cautious line on the recovery. Hans-Jürgen Koebnick, a member of the board and president of the state central bank in Rhineland-Palatinate, said on German radio Wednesday that the economy would "come slowly into gear" in 1994.

He also said the Bundesbank would "certainly come down significantly" in its discount and Lombard rates this year.

Denmark extended its string of interest-rate cuts. Page 11.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Job-Seekers Now Get On-Line

By Kathleen Murray

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a year, Tim Bruce will have his job as a Navy pilot, a casualty of a shrinking U.S. military force, and his father, Joseph, is already trying to find him a new job.

Within an hour of hearing the news, in fact, the elder Mr. Bruce went to his computer, dialed up Compuserve — an on-line service he uses to communicate with other professionals — scanned his screen for job listings for aviators, then posted a notice asking for leads.

Within three days, he had nearly 40 responses, including some job possibilities and advice on how his son could live enough flying time to seek a job with the commercial airlines.

"There were ideas I wouldn't even have thought of," Mr. Bruce, a software engineer in Santa Ana, California, said.

He said he did not feel particularly adventurous in taking the job search to cyberspace. But career counselors and recruiters say he is at the edge of what is likely to be the next employment frontier. "PC power," the power of personal computers, is now enabling people to find job opportunities they might otherwise miss.

Some point out that, even in the United States, fewer than one-third of homes have personal computers, and fewer still have modems, so most people remain computer-deprived.

But regardless of its ultimate merits, electronic job-hunting already has created a nice position for a number of people, such as James Gonyea, 46, who set up Help Wanted U.S.A. in March 1993.

Seven years ago, when others were dismissing computer networks as an esoteric enclave, Mr. Gonyea, a psychologist and career counselor from Manchester, New Hampshire, decided to take career service to the next level.

Today, working under the electronic identity

"CareerDoc," he heads the Career Center on America On-Line, whose 400,000 subscribers not only can look at sample resumes but also can post their own and seek comments on them.

In addition, they can peruse help-wanted ads, leave a question on a bulletin board for Mr. Gonyea or sign up for a private counseling session with him or one of his associates.

Mr. Gonyea said that computers had advantages over face-to-face counseling. "People are more comfortable because it's anonymous," he said.

He once counseled a teacher who had been fired by a high school in Massachusetts after having been accused of having sexual relations with a student. "It was easier for him to talk frankly about it," Mr. Gonyea said, "because I didn't see him, and he didn't see me."

After six private half-hour on-line sessions, the former teacher found a job as a librarian.

Others, though, have not been as fortunate. Brian Quashnock, a sales representative with Dow Jones & Co., said he knew of several people who had searched for jobs on-line but only one who had actually been hired.

Employers also disagreed about the value of using computer listings.

When the state Human Resources Department in Kansas was looking for a workers' compensation judge, an ad in Help Wanted U.S.A. generated six responses. "For us, that's a lot," Janet Palmer, the personnel manager, said. "I'd do it again."

But when Richard Lewis, a recruiter in Atlanta, went looking for a data processor, he got no responses at all.

Some career consultants say that informal networking may continue to be preferable to the more structured electronic job-searching services.

Martin Yate, a career consultant, says that no matter how widespread electronic job-hunting becomes, it will always be only part of a successful search.

STAR TV Said to Replace Its Chairman, Again

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — STAR TV, the Hong Kong-based satellite broadcaster controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., has reportedly replaced its chief executive for the second time in six months.

Amid in-house delays building a subscription television service and intensifying competition in the fast-growing Asian television market, STAR TV's managing director, James Griffiths, is to be replaced.

according to a report by published Thursday in the Far Eastern Economic Review.

The magazine named Gary Davey, currently the No. 2 executive at British Sky Broadcasting Ltd. in London, as Mr. Griffiths' replacement after five months in the job.

The switch has been attributed by sources close to BSkyB to a personality clash and differences of opinion between its chief executive, Sam Chisholm, who oversees STAR TV, and Mr. Griffiths over

how to expand in difficult markets like China and India.

Mr. Chisholm, a New Zealander who has been described as a "miracle worker" by Mr. Murdoch, helped turn around unprofitable BSkyB's fortunes through cost-cutting and tough negotiations with U.S. program suppliers. He is known to hold Hollywood in low esteem.

Mr. Griffiths, an American, worked with News Corp.'s 20th Century Fox entertainment group

for five years and was its president for pay television and international home video before his transfer to Hong Kong.

The change comes at a time when critics say STAR TV, in which Mr. Murdoch bought a 65.4 percent stake for \$525 million in July, has lost some of its early momentum.

Still the international broadcaster with the widest reach in Asia, beaming five 24-hour channels into 38 countries, STAR TV has none-

theless encountered difficulties since its start-up by the Hong Kong conglomerate Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and the family of its chairman, Li Ka-shing.

There has been a debate in Asia about the need to protect native customs and values from invasion via satellite. The controversy provided some defensive local broadcasters a rationale for protecting their commercial interests in the name of culture.

Cold Snap in U.S. Lifts Oil Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Crude oil soared above \$15 a barrel on Wednesday for the first time in almost a month as a cold snap in the United States and a series of refinery shutdowns sent heating oil up almost 2 cents a gallon.

The market was further boosted by expectations that OPEC may bring forward a ministerial conference scheduled for the end of March to the beginning of February and leave its six-month oil output ceiling unchanged, according to OPEC delegation sources.

In addition, Oman's oil minister predicted Wednesday that independent oil producers would cooperate with Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries members to stabilize and boost oil prices. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

PROCUREMENT NOTICE ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş.

BID No. : PTM-PR 94.01
BID SUBMISSION DATE : JANUARY 27, 1994

ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş., (ÇEAŞ) intends to procure below Protection Relays for the construction and extension works of its substations:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| SCH 1: LINE MONITORING EQUIPMENT | SCH 3: MISC PROTECTION RELAYS |
| 34 EA. FAULT LOCATOR | 6 EA. TRANS. DIF. RELAYS |
| 30 EA. FAULT RECORDER | 358 EA. OVERCURRENT RELAYS |
| SCH 2: MAIN PROTECTION RELAYS | 207 EA. AUTO-RESETTING RELAYS |
| 3 EA. BUS-BAR DIF. RELAYS | 566 EA. OTHER RELAYS |
| 18 EA. DIST. PROTEC RELAYS | |

This procurement shall be financed by the company resources and the Bidding shall be made according to the company's Bidding Procedures.

This Bidding is open to all Bidders who comply with below Prerequisite for Eligibility:

For all schedules:

- Bidders who have been regularly engaged for a continuous period of 10 years, prior to the date of Bid Submission, in the design and manufacture of above specified static type protection equipment.

For Schedule 1: LINE MONITORING EQUIPMENT

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 1,000 pieces of above specified Static type, Line Monitoring Equipment, out of which 500 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

For Schedule 2: MAIN PROTECTION RELAYS

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 2,000 pieces of underimpedance starting, switch type, static Distance Protection Relays, out of which 1,000 pieces still in operation since 5 years, and 200 pieces of Static type Bus-bar differential Relays out of which 100 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

For Schedule 3: MISC. PROTECTION RELAYS

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 500 pieces of static type Transformer Differential Relays, out of which 250 pieces still in operation since 5 years, and 20,000 pieces of static type Overcurrent Relays out of which 10,000 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

A complete set of Bidding Documents may be obtained upon remittance of a non-refundable document fee of U.S.\$500 or equivalent convertible currency, to below Bank Accounts and upon a written application to below address with evidence of payment:

BANK/BRANCH	ACCOUNT No.:	ADDRESS:	PHONE:
ADABANK/ADANA	2000013	ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş.	322-2350681
IMAR/BANKASI/ADANA	20002548	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	TELEFAX: 322-2350257
		SEYHAN BARAJI	TELEX: 62735 TR
		P.O.B: 239	01222 ADANA-TURKIYE

All Bids must be delivered to the above offices on or before 14:00 hours Local Time, on JANUARY 27, 1994 and shall be opened at above offices of General Management.

It is essential that the Bidders shall be in conformity with the Prerequisite for Eligibility and the Bids shall be submitted in full conformity with the Bidding Documents. Other Bids shall be rejected.

ÇEAŞ reserves the right to accept or to reject any Bid and annul the Bidding process and reject all Bids, at any time prior to award Contract, without thereby incurring any liability to the affected Bidders or any obligation to inform the affected Bidders of the grounds for ÇEAŞ's action.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen	£	DM	Jan. 5
Amsterdam	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Brussels	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Frankfurt	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
London	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Madrid	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Milan	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
New York (1)	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Paris	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Tokyo	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
Zurich	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
1 ECU	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34
1 SDR	1.42	1.28	1.19	1.29	1.14	1.17	1.75	1.45	1.34

Liberty at Bank of France **But Little Change in Policy Is Seen**

"Independence is more easily proven when there are inflationary pressures that governments are reluctant to fight," he said, adding that such a test is easily 12 to 18 months away.

Denmark Extends Rate Cuts

The rate cut was expected and could be followed by another, analysts said. Ivan Hansen, vice director of Jyske Bank, said he believed the Bundesbank would cut rates on Thursday, allowing Denmark to make a 0.25-point cut next week.



• Elf Aquitaine and Union des Assurances de Paris will be privatized "in the next few weeks," Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said.

- **Ferruzzi Group** bought the 49 percent of the Rome television station **TeleMontecarlo** that it did not already own. The price was not disclosed.
- **British Steel PLC** said 330 workers would lose their jobs by April as it closes its Bromford Works, a plant near Birmingham that makes large steel tubes for power generators and processing plants.

No '94 Profit for Aerospatiale

1993 represented the low point in

at 130 billion francs, or about two and one-half years of activity.

ASHES: Chrysler Makes Those Dirty Little Trays an Option in 2 New Cars

For Chrysler's designers, abandoning the ashtray was a pretty easy call. Only 16 percent to 17 percent of car buyers now smoke, according to research. But it could

Analysts said the key to breaking

Others sought to put the best face on it. "It's our step to help the

Honda has yet to name the car which will be introduced for the 1996 model year and sell in the range of \$23,000-\$30,000.

GM Unveils Small Cadillac Designed in Europe, U.S.

GM said it would make the new car initially in Germany and im-

automatic transmission was designed in the United States but built in Europe.

NASDAQ

Year	Age	Sex	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)	Condition	Notes
71	13	♂	12	250	19	19
72	13	♂	12	250	19	19
73	13	♂	12	250	19	19
74	13	♂	12	250	19	19
75	13	♂	12	250	19	19
76	13	♂	12	250	19	19
77	13	♂	12	250	19	19
78	13	♂	12	250	19	19
79	13	♂	12	250	19	19
80	13	♂	12	250	19	19
81	13	♂	12	250	19	19
82	13	♂	12	250	19	19
83	13	♂	12	250	19	19
84	13	♂	12	250	19	19
85	13	♂	12	250	19	19
86	13	♂	12	250	19	19
87	13	♂	12	250	19	19
88	13	♂	12	250	19	19
89	13	♂	12	250	19	19
90	13	♂	12	250	19	19
91	13	♂	12	250	19	19
92	13	♂	12	250	19	19
93	13	♂	12	250	19	19
94	13	♂	12	250	19	19
95	13	♂	12	250	19	19
96	13	♂	12	250	19	19
97	13	♂	12	250	19	19
98	13	♂	12	250	19	19
99	13	♂	12	250	19	19
100	13	♂	12	250	19	19

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	S&P	High	Low	Latest	Change
292			Amstar								
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499			Amstar								
500			Amstar								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	Pct	Stk	High	Low	Latest	Over
1974	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1975	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1976	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1977	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1978	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1979	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1980	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1981	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1982	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1983	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1984	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1985	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1986	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1987	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1988	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1989	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1990	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1991	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1992	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1993	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1994	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1995	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1996	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1997	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1998	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
1999	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2000	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2001	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2002	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2003	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2004	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2005	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2006	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2007	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2008	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2009	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00
2010	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld Pct	PE	High	Low	Lined	Chr
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٥٥ من الأصل

د. محمد صالح المنجد

Glock 17 on the Bus

Buchwald

Printed Paper

I'll tell you something. It's the people behind me that I dislike the most because they're looking at the back of my head. They think I can't see them, which is a damn lie and makes me so mad that I have to bite my tongue to stop screaming that they've looked at me long enough.

When you read the papers tomorrow, say that what I did was in self-defense. If I didn't have my Glock, I know that everybody on this bus would try to shoot me.

The Power of Words: Who Defines Rape?

That's a promise made by Jeffrey Masson as well, in a letter that was sent to Romano. Masson — a writer who has become best known for his libel case against the New Yorker writer Janet Malcolm — rose to defend the woman he lives with.



Romano, a book critic for the Philadelphia Inquirer who is currently a visiting fellow at Harvard, said he anticipated a strong reaction to the review. "I just hoped some of it would be more subtle. . . . Let's not forget my offensiveness was a

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

A significant snow is possible from eastern Tennessee to the New England area this weekend. Some snow may reach Washington, D.C., Baltimore and New York City. Weather will be dry from the central Plains to Texas Friday and Saturday. Locally heavy rains will

Europe

Heavy rains will inundate Sicily and Italy Friday into Saturday. A second day of heavy rain and strong winds will approach Ireland late in the weekend. London and the west will be dry, see seasonable weather the weekend. Snow will continue to blanket much of Scandi-

Asia

Temperatures will moderate from Beijing through Seoul Friday into Saturday. Cold weather will return to Beijing late this weekend or early next week. Tokyo will have dry, chilly weather this weekend. Heavy rains will move away from the Philippines Friday. Sunshine will return

Middle East				Latin America			
Today		Tomorrow		Today		Tomorrow	
H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
Buenos Aires	18/06 11/02	20/08 13/26		Buenos Aires	30/06 21/70	30 28/62	19 66
Cairo	18/08 9/44	21/71 13/55		Cancun	28/84 23/73	30 29/84	23/73
Caracas	14/57 3/37	17/62 7/44		Caracas	25/77 19/68	25 25/77	20/68
Colon	14/67 7/14	17/62 14/58		Medellin City	23/74 23/73	24 23/70	23/73
Guatemala	26/79 8/40	30/98 11/52		Puerto Vallarta	27/82 21/63	28 28/82	21/63
Managua	21/70 8/40	21/71 13/55					

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C/F	Low C/F	W	High C/F	Low C/F	W
Bangkok	32/82	22/71	c	32/82	21/70	pc
Beijing	1/24	-9/18	s	4/29	-5/29	sh
Hong Kong	19/68	15/59	c	18/64	13/55	sh
Moscow	27/80	22/71	r	31/88	23/73	sh
New Delhi	23/73	7/44	a	23/73	7/44	s
Seoul	3/37	-11/13	s	2/35	-8/22	s
Shanghai	10/50	-1/31	c	8/48	3/27	pc
Singapore	26/82	24/73	sh	28/82	24/73	sh
Tokyo	11/70	13/55	c	21/70	14/57	sh
Tulsa	10/50	3/23	c	8/46	2/29	pc

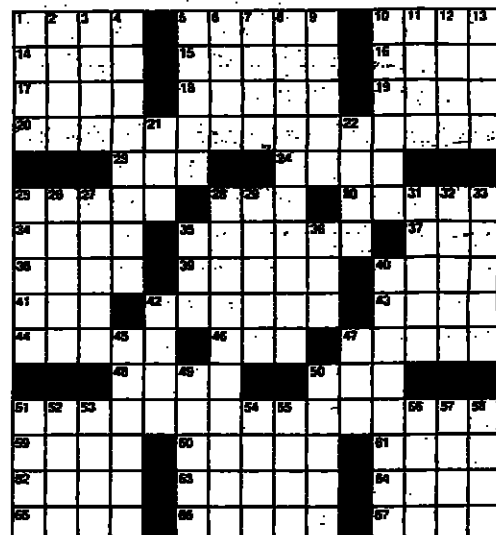
Algiers	16/81	12/53	pc	13/55	8-46	sh
Cape Town	29/84	29/68	pc	24/75	15/66	c
Casablanca	14/57	8/48	sh	14/57	8/48	a
Hairine	22/71	7/44	s	25/78	9/40	s
Lagos	31/68	24/75	s	31/68	24/75	pc
Morbi	24/75	11/52	pc	25/79	12/53	pc
Tunis	16/84	7/44	s	18/84	5-47	pc

North America

Anchorage	-7/26	-10-9	pc	-11/13	-11-13	c
Atlanta	14/57	6-43	c	11/52	-3/27	c
Boston	-8/24	-7-20	c	6/42	-4/25	sn

Chicago	-2.29	-11.73	gn	-8.78	-17.62	pc
Denver	3.37	-13.9	pr	5.24	-18.0	pc
Detroit	-3.07	-7.62	sn	-3.67	-14.67	c
Honolulu	25.77	19.66	sh	23.60	19.66	pc
Houston	24.75	9.48	sh	14.67	-3.97	pc
Los Angeles	21.70	9.48	st	21.70	9.48	st
Miami	24.75	17.62	st	25.78	13.55	pc
Minneapolis	-13.9	-27.43	st	-16.79	-24.11	c
Montreal	-13.9	-15.6	pc	-6.72	-12.71	st
Nassau	27.60	19.66	st	27.60	21.70	pc
New York	-1.1	-3.27	sn	2.16	-1.1	pc
Phoenix	18.0	-4.29	st	18.64	3.97	pc
San Fran	13.36	4.28	st	12.63	6.64	pc
Seattle	5.41	-1.21	pc	8.66	1.24	pc
Toronto	-5.24	-7.39	pc	-2.89	-7.39	st

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Puzzle by Arthur W. Palmer

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 5

O	L	T		H	A	F	T	S		G	L	I	
D	N	E	A		A	L	L	A	H		R	E	M
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		A	X	L						D	U	N	E
S	E	A		T	E	E	S		J	U	S	T	L
A	R	T	E	R		P	R	O	P	E	R		
C	H	E		H	E	I	S	T		S	T	A	
I	T	E		C	O	R	N	Y		T	A	S	S
		G	E	H	R	I	G		T	A	L	K	T
P	A	R	E	S		S	O	O	N		Y	A	
F	L	L	O						M	A	Y	A	
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T	O	E		A	N	E	N	T		O	H	I	
O	P	S		P	A	N	S	Y		L	A	P	

DOWN

Prankster Rummy

**Travel in a world without borders, time zones
or language barriers.**

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17125 536 580 1745 1 88

Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier.

If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.

**AT&T Access Numbers.**

How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding A&T Access Number.
3. An A&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AOL's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA/PACIFIC					
Australia	0014-881-011	Hungary*	004-800-01111	Chile	004-0512
China.PRC+++	10611	Iceland**	999-001	Colombia	986-11-9010
Guam	018-872	Ireland	1-800-590-000	Costa Rica**	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Italy*	172-1011	Ecuador*	119
India+	000-117	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	El Salvador*	190
Indonesia+	00-801-10	Lithuania+	84156	"Guatemala"	190
Japan*	0039-111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	"Guyana**"	165
Korea	009-11	Mali*	0800-890-110	Honduras*	123
KOREA++	11*	Mexico**	194-0011	Mexico++	95-800-462-4240
Malaysia*	800-0011	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Norway*	800-190-11	Panama	109
Philippines*	105-11	Poland**	04-010-480-0111	Peru*	191
Russia+ (Moscow)	195-5042	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Uruguay	00-0410
Salpan*	235-2872	Romania	01-900-4288	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101		
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
Taiwan*	0080-16288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Jamaica	1-800-872-2881
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	193-00-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
		U.K.	0500-89-0011	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
				Guayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
EUROPE					
Armenia**	84-74111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria**	022-903-011	Bahrain	800-001	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	078-11-0010	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200	India*	001-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Israel	177-100-4747	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Neth. Antl.	001-800-872-2881
Cyprus*	060-90101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	040-00101	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100		
Denmark*	8001-0010	Turkey	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Finland*	9800-108-10			Gabon*	004-001
France	194-0011	AMERICAS			
Germany	0130-0010	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gambia*	08111
Greece*	00-800-1311	Belize*	555	Kenya*	0800-10
		Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Tanzania	797-797
		Brazil	000-8010	Malawi*	101-9592
				Suriname	156

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